"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are light snow or rain, followed by clearing weather, colder by night.

COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,207. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market—Narrow and irregular.

Wheat, 80⅞; corn, 28¾; cotton, 7 7-16.

FOREIGN.—An avalanche demolished the left wing of the St. Bernard Monastery yesterday. The monks escaped by tunneling under the snow and ice. Siam has consented to arbitrate the Cheek claim with this country and to give satisfaction, on account of the Kellett affair. The Pope was congratulated yesterday by the Cardinals on his eighty-seventh birthday, which occurs to-day. Ambassador MacVeagh left Rome yesterday for Nice, on his way to this Country.—Page 7.

CONGRESS—The Senate held another night session last night. An amendment by Mr. Chandler to the Naval Appropriation bill to make the average price for armor plate $300 per ton caused a long discussion before the bill was passed. The District of Columbia bill was passed. Senator-elect Platt was on the floor. Mr. Chandler gave notice of amendments to the International Monetary Conference bill. The House discussed the bill to discourage prizefighting, and left it pending as unfinished business, to be taken up to-day. The "Economic Postage" bill was killed.—Page 4.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Senate was in a turmoil last evening caused by the attempt of Democrats to compel the maintenance of a quorum of Republicans. The resolution to extend the time of the Lexow trust investigation was adopted. Senator Ellsworth introduced a bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the acquisition of additions to the forest preserve. Henry Clay Johnson of Astoria was nominated for member of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration.—Page 3.

Page 1.

A volcano has appeared in Great Salt Lake near Promontory Station.

At Lacon, Ill., yesterday a company was formed to raise black and maltese cats for their pelts.

The torpedo boat Farragut made a speed of 30 knots an hour yesterday, on the Potomac.

The town and city elections in Iowa yesterday generally showed anti-Republican victories.

Japan has decided to become a gold country, and the new standard will go into operation next October.

The Dauntless undertook to sail from Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday, but was boarded by an officer of the Vesuvius and ordered back to her dock.

The correspondence of Consul General Lee with the State Department, in which he threatened to resign if he was not supported, was laid before the United States Senate last night.

The Boule, the Parliament of Greece, met yesterday, and discussed the Cretan question. Great indignation was expressed over the note of the powers forbidding the Greeks to attack the Turks in Crete.

John T. Hayden discovered a fire in the cellar of a tenement at 925 Eighth Avenue shortly before midnight. The police think an incendiary started it. Six families were asleep in the house.

At a meeting of the North Side Board of Trade a letter was read from Senator Charles L. Guy, in which he said he would endeavor to increase the appropriation for the Third Avenue Bridge bill.

Miss Siganoa told of the indignities received by her and her mother and grandmother when banished from Cuba. The three women were twice stripped by orders of Spanish officials, once in the presence of a policeman, and the grandmother was taken ill in Key West, with pneumonia, as the result of her exposure.

Page 2.

The statement issued by the Treasury Department yesterday showed a net increase in the public debt of more than $4,000,000.

An immigrant girl on Ellis Island fell dead yesterday on being reunited with her sister. She had heart disease, and her joy proved fatal.

President-elect McKinley and party left Canton last evening for Washington. A great crowd witnessed the departure. Mr. McKinley made a brief speech.

William Jay Koerner was sentenced yesterday to be executed during the week beginning April 19. He was taken to Sing Sing prison in the afternoon.

The body of the Rev. Patrick Hennessey was yesterday transferred to a vault in St. Patrick's Church, Jersey City, of which he had been pastor for twenty-six years.

The West End Association discussed its controversy with Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring, in regard to an ash dump on the upper west side, and decided to establish a Committee of Public Safety.

One man was killed and others injured at Knoxville, Tenn., yesterday, in a riot growing out of the claims of rival street railway companies to occupation of the streets.

At a meeting of the East Side Good Government Club the suggestion that the Old Marble Cemetery, in Second Street, should be secured for a park was approved, and a committee was appointed to bring it about.

Page 3.

Gov. Griggs yesterday sent a number of important nominations to the New Jersey Senate.

The President has refused a pardon in the case of the "Button Gang," convicted in Santa Fé of the murder of a United States Marshal.

Former Justice Donohue explains why he tried to make trouble for Chief Conlin, and says the city is worse to-day than it ever was. Col. Grant sympathizes with the Chief, and tells why he is opposed to placing him on trial.

Page 4.

Fire in a Spanish restaurant on Pearl Street caused a loss of $1,000. The proprietor delayed to fight the blaze himself before calling in firemen.

A fire in a double stable at 119 and 121 West Eighty-ninth Street, threatened a large tenement, and three alarms were turned in. Only the stables were burned.

In the Court of Appeals yesterday, a motion was made to inquire into the validity of releases given in certain cases by persons interested in the Fayerweather will case.

The stenographic notes of the services at the funeral yesterday of the wife of Senator Humphrey of Warsaw, N. Y., were destroyed by an unknown person, who found them in the stenographer's office.

Twenty families living in the Aylesmere, an upper west side apartment house, were driven out by fire at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Two women having been overcome by smoke were carried out by policemen, and others ran out, screaming with fear, and very thinly clad.

It is proposed in the Nevada Legislature that the State shall offer a $3,000 championship belt to the winner of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. It is also proposed to hold a special session of the Legislature to enact laws to make Nevada a "sportingman's paradise."

A cable car, bound north, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, ran into a butcher's wagon, damaging the wagon. The force of the collision threw the car crosswise over the tracks, where it was run into by a south-bound car. Both cars were damaged, but no one was injured.

Page 7.

The tramp steamship Aquileja, from Gibraltar, arrived yesterday and reported some very rough weather. La Gascogne arrived a day late.

The Society of Patriarchs ended the season last night with a ball at the Waldorf. It was the closing event of the twenty-third year of its organization.

Negotiations between Walter Damrosch's representative and Mme. Nordica's manager have been resumed. The singer may not sail on the New York.

Page 10.

Jacob Isaacson and his wife could not agree living together, and now they are running rival soda-water stands on the same street corner.

Mrs. Harry Preston of Brooklyn has caused her husband's arrest for abandonment, and is suing her father-in-law for $50,000 damages on the charge of alienating her husband's affections.

Page 12.

Justice Giegerich imposed fines of $100 each on absent talesmen who had been summoned in the Desario murder trial.

The Duc and Duchesse de Morny are guests at the Waldorf. It is understood they will make a visit to Canada and the West.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriated $496,264.60 for new schools and improvements, and $150,130.76 for the Change of Grade Damage Commission.

The failure of Arthur White, son of Deacon S. V. White, was announced on the Stock Exchange. The obligations are small, and, his father says, Wall Street will lose nothing.

The Trustees of the University Medical School formally turned the property over to the Council of the University of the City of New York, of which it now becomes a part.

Otto C. Feldheim pleaded guilty to a charge of attempting to defraud fire insurance companies. As he had been in jail six months awaiting trial, Judge Giegerich suspended sentence.

William Henry Holloway, colored, returned to his home, on Greenwich Street, late Sunday night, and found that a body supposed to be his had been buried, and that his wife had collected insurance money on his life.

The Trustees of Columbia University made an appropriation for the removal to the new site, on Morningside Heights, so that the opening sessions in October shall be held there. The gymnasium and south court will be ready in time.

George Kemp, a wealthy young clubman of this city, is to be sued my Mme. H. Schmitt-Ordody, a rich woman of Buda-Pesth, for a part of the rent of a villa in that city. The friends of Mr. Kemp, who, it is believed, is now in Russia, are sure there is some mistake.

Sorosis held its annual election yesterday behind closed doors, Mrs. Mary Lyon Dame Hall being unanimously chosen President. Mrs. Helmuth, the retiring President, gave a motherly talk on the subject of manners at club meetings that some members did not seem to relish.

Complaints were made by prominent Republicans of a lack of ardor shown in the militia and among political clubs in regard to making a good showing for the State at Washington on inauguration day. Several clubs, however, are going, some prominent men have already gone, and others will start to-day.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday accepted the proposition of the Union Gas Company to supply private consumers with gas at $1.20 per thousand feet, with a five-cent yearly reduction, until $1 is reached. Public lighting, starting at $1, is to be reduced at the rate of 2½ cents per annum to 90 cents.

A meeting of citizens at the Real Estate Exchange listened to a strong speech by Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring against the Flinn Stoop-Line bill, and passed resolutions denouncing the measure and providing for a committee to lay the protest before the Legislature, the Governor, and the Mayor. Advocates of the measure were present, but were forced to retire.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Post Office Notice—Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
The United Service.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 4.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.

THIRTY KNOTS AN HOUR.

Fast Run by Torpedo Boat No. 6, Now Known as the Farragut.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Torpedo Boat No. 6, the Farragut, beat her record to-day, making a speed equal to 30 knots, or between 32 and 33 miles, an hour.

The run was made on the Potomac, with Secretary Herbert and a party on board.

The Farragut's engines were not worked to their highest capacity.

THE MONETARY COMMITTEE.

Its First Meeting Will Be After the Special Session of Congress Opens.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1.—Hugh Hanna, Chairman of the Monetary Committee, says the first meeting of that committee will be called in Washington as soon as the special session of Congress shall have convened.

The committee will place before Congress the necessity of authorizing the President to appoint a financial commission to devise a monetary system for the country.

MUST DO WITHOUT THE FOOD.

The Importation of Sea Bird Eggs to San Francisco Stopped.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The Government officials will stop the importing of sea birds' eggs from the Farallones. The Lighthouse Board at Washington, which has the fare of the Farallones in charge as a sort of United States Government preserve, has issued a decree that the traffic in the eggs of the sea birds must cease.

The mandate of the Lighthouse Board will bring to a close a unique industry of this city. The eggs of the murre, or foolish guillemot, have been shipped to the markets of the city in great quantities ever since 1849, at which date they were almost the only fresh eggs to be had, bringing $1 a dozen. As high as 20,000 dozen of the eggs were annually brought to market by the Greek and Italian fishermen. They are twice the size of an ordinary hen's egg, for which they are said to be an excellent substitute, and they sold at retail from 15 cents to 20 cents per dozen.

During the last four or five seasons the Greeks have been driven off, and the egg industry has been carried on by the lighthouse keepers on the Farallones.

BUSINESS IS REVIVING.

Idle Shops Started Up in New England States.

NEW HAVEN, March 1.—The repair shops of the New Haven system in New Haven, Providence, Taunton, Boston, and Hartford began to-day on a ten-hour schedule. The shops have been running eight hours since July last. Six thousand men are interested.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 1.—The E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company of Bristol will start up the manufacture of clocks again about April 1. The factory has been idle about two years.

BRIDGETON, N. J., March 1.—The Cohansey Glass Manufacturing Company put another hollowware factory in blast to-day, making three factories now in operation. The hollowware factory of the East Lake Company also went in blast this morning after six weeks' idleness.

Cigarette Tax in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 1.—The Chicago Council to-night passed an ordinance taxing cigarette dealers $100 a year.

THREATENED TO RESIGN

Consul General Lee's Correspondence With the Department of State.

AN INQUIRY ABOUT WARSHIPS.

The Trouble Caused by the Arrest of Charles Scott, an American Citizen—The Capture of Correspondent Scovel.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The correspondence of the Department of State with Consul General Lee at Havana, in the case of Charles Scott, an American citizen, which was laid before the Senate to-night, confirms the published story that Gen. Lee threatened to resign unless the department supported his demand that Scott be released from solitary confinement.

The correspondence is much like half of a conversation by telephone, as the telegrams sent to the department by Gen. Lee only are transmitted, the department's end of the interchange being omitted. On Feb. 9 Gen. Lee cabled the State Department: "Charles Scott, an American citizen, arrested at Regla this morning. Charges not yet known."

The next dispatch is dated Feb. 20, and says Scott had been in jail in Havana without communication for 264 hours. The dispatch continues: "Cannot stand another Ruiz murder, and have demanded his release. How many war vessels at Key West or within reach, and will they be ordered here at once if necessary to sustain demand?"

On Feb. 23 he again telegraphed Secretary Olney, evidently replying to inquiries, and in language that can scarcely be misunderstood: "Situation simple. Experience at Guanabacoa made it my duty to demand before too late that another American, who had been incommunicado 264 hours, be released from said incommunicado, and did so in courteous terms. If you support it and Scott is so released, the trouble will terminate. If you do not, I must depart. All others arrested with Scott have been put in communication; why should the only American in the lot not be? He has been incommunicado now 338 hours."

The correspondence closes with a telegram of the same date, in which Gen. Lee informed the State Department that his demand had been complied with, and that Scott had been released from incommunicado, after fourteen days' solitary confinement in a damp cell five feet by eleven, with water on the floor. "He was not allowed a chair, or anything to sleep on," the telegram concludes, "and discharges of the body were removed only once in five days. Scott says he went always twelve hours without water, and once for two days. Scott was charged with having Cuban postage stamps in his house. Was an employe of an American gas company."

In regard to the arrest of F. J. Cazanas, an American citizen, Gen. Lee, on Feb. 17, in a dispatch announcing his arrest, denounced it as a great outrage, and said there were similar cases at Sagua and elsewhere in the island. The department six days later ordered Lee to report upon the whole facts, and on Feb. 24 Lee replied that Cazanas insisted that his treaty right should be respected. The prisoner had resided at Sagua since his registration there in 1872. The other dispatches show the number of his registration entry, number of passport, &c., and conclude with a dispatch dated Feb. 27, leaving the matter undisposed of.

The correspondence in the case of Sylvester Scovel, the newspaper correspondent, begins with a telegram on Feb. 6 to Secretary Olney from Gen. Lee, announcing his arrest at Tunas, Santa Clara Province, the previous day. Secretary Olney immediately replied asking Gen. Lee to see that Scovel's rights as an American are protected, to use every exertion that no summary action was taken; adding that great fear was entertained by Scovel's friends on account of his previous expulsion from the island.

Feb. 8 Gen. Lee cabled the particulars of Scovel's arrest, saying he was captured on the railroad returning from an insurgent camp, and supposed incriminating papers were found on his person. He had asked the Captain General to bring Scovel to Havana. On Feb. 11 he states that Scovel was in a well ventilated cell at Sancti Spiritus, supplied with bed and food, and the case would be tried by the civil authorities. His treaty rights would be respected.

On Feb. 13 Gen. Lee transmitted a letter from Mr. Scovel in which he says that he had the misfortune to be without a military pass, and was apprehended while boarding a train at a way station of Zaza. The guard had been instructed to look out for an "Ingles" without papers. Scovel says he came under that category, and was taken into custody. He adds that he had been well treated. He denied the commission of any offense, and said he frankly told the Judge that he had gone into the field without let or hindrance from any authority in the performance of his legitimate duties as war correspondent, and that he had never comported himself in any other manner.

A dispatch of Feb. 16 says that Scovel was first charged with rebellion for traveling in the country without a military pass; second, possessing a false pass; third, obtaining the same; fourth, making use of same. No papers were found on him except notes eulogistic of the Spanish soldiery.

The correspondence concludes with a telegram from Mr. Lee to Mr. Rockhill, under date of Feb. 19, in which the Consul General says that a competent lawyer had been obtained to defend Scovel, and that this lawyer would remain at Sancti Spiritus until the trial, the date of which had not been fixed when this dispatch was received.

SENT BACK TO HER DOCK.

The Dauntless Makes a Fruitless Attempt to Sail from Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 1.—The Vesuvius overhauled the Dauntless to-day as the fillbustering tug was about to leave the harbor. The Dauntless was ordered back to her dock, and the order was backed by a show of force. The Dauntless obeyed, but her Captain made quite a show of resistance.

Mr. Bisbee, owner of the Dauntless, asked to-day for a clearance to Nassau, N. P. This was refused by the Collector until the Secretary of the Treasury could be notified of it. Mr. Bisbee immediately went out, and shortly after the Dauntless steamed out of her slip, inadvertently taking a party of ladies who were on board admiring the steamer. Mr. Bisbee stated that trouble might follow and offered to land them, but they wanted to see the fun, confident that Capt. Pillsbury was too gallant to sink the tug with such a fair freight.

As the tug approached the Vesuvius, the latter blew four blasts, to which the Dauntless paid no attention. Seeing that, the Vesuvius whistled again with angry vehemence. Calls for a boat were heard, and a crew of armed men started out for the tug. The Vesuvius swung around so that her big bow chaser rapid-firing gun was turned on the daring tug, while the men sprang to their stations. Lieut. Quimby approached the tug and boarded her.

Acting under orders from Capt. Pillsbury, commander of the Vesuvius, Lieut Quimmen ordered Capt. Myers of the Dauntless to return to the dock with the tug at once.

The boat's crew of men were on board, and Capt. Myers had nothing else to do but to steam back. This he did, but he took his revenge by sailing around the Boutwell several times, whistling vociferously a defiance to her. The Vesuvius was too much for him. Owner Bisbee says this persecution must be stopped.

GREAT BRITAIN NOT INTERESTED.

She Has no Intention of Interfering in Behalf of Cuba.

LONDON, March 1.—Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Nationalist, member for Kilkenny City in the House of Commons, asked the Government whether it had communicated with the United States or any European power concerning the disturbed state of Cuba, and asked, for information, whether the Government would use its good offices with a view of securing the freedom of that island.

Mr. Curzon replied that the Government had had no communication with the United States or any other power concerning Cuba, and he was not aware that there was any intention on the part of Great Britain to use her good offices to bring about a settlement of the Cuban troubles.

Gen. Weyler Has Not Resigned.

HAVANA, March 1.—The reports which have been in circulation here and have been cabled abroad that Gen. Weyler had resigned the Governorship of Cuba because the Government at Madrid had not consulted with him concerning the release of Julio Sanguilly are absolutely and entirely without foundation.

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES.

The War Department Asking Information from Railroads.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 1.—Officers of the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad and other lines centring here state that the War Department has been asking of them detailed information as to the cost of transportation of troops, facilities for special trains, what notice would be required, and other data on this subject. In case of any difficulty with Spain, this city, it is said, would be the mobilizing point for all State and Federal troops, as the lines radiating from here would enable the State to be more thoroughly covered than from other points.

It is rumored that all Government work at St. Augustine, Key West, and other points has received urgency orders.

The S. G. Haskell Arrives.

The American schooner S. G. Haskell, which was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat while off the San Juan River, Cuba, on Feb. 7, arrived here yesterday. She brought a full cargo of sugar from Cienfuegos. Her master, Capt. Richardson, had prepared a statement of the incident, which was practically the same as the report given when the vessel reached the Delaware Breakwater last week.

CUBAN WOMEN ILL TREATED.

Three Twice Stripped of Clothing When Leaving Havana.

Señorita Rosario Siganoa y Fabre arrived in this city last Saturday night from Cuba, and is at present stopping at the residence of her uncle, at 74 East One Hundred and Fifth Street. She, with her grandmother, aged seventy-five, and her mother, aged forty-six, were banished, but before leaving Havana, on Feb. 3, were subjected to many indignities by the Spanish officials.

"Upon our arrival at the docks in Havana," said Miss Siganoa, to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "we were accosted by a Spanish policeman, who told us that we would have to submit to a close search before leaving. A woman took us into a hut and there, in the presence of the same policeman, we were in turn made to undress, even to our stockings. Our hair was combed with a fine comb, and every article of our clothing was examined. When we protested, we were told to hold our tongues or the prison would have the pleasure of our company. We were then taken to the steamer. There an Inspector of Police ordered us searched all over again. While this was being done I happened to look up to the porthole of the cabin and there stood the Inspector laughing at our discomfiture. At Key West my mother took sick with penumonia as a result of the exposure which she had undergone while standing naked in that little cold hut. I left her there and came to New York by myself, but will go back to her in about fifteen days."

Asked whether she had really been of assistance to the insurgents she smiled, significantly: "Well, I am a Cuban, and my father died fighting for Cuba Libre ten years ago." Miss Siganoa is twenty-nine years old and of prepossessing appearance.

MARDI GRAS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Carnival Opened and "Rex" in Possession of the City.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—The Mardi Gras carnival opened to-day. Rex, the king of the carnival, arrived by the river about 2 o'clock this afternoon, at the foot of Canal Street, and received a royal welcome from the several thousand assembled

This bodyguard, consisting of all the military organizations of the city, with a full detachment of police, and assisted by all the marines from the United States men-of-war and the regulars from Jackson Barracks, moved in a grand procession to the City Hall, where the Mayor and city officials were awaiting the arrival of the King.

Arriving at the City Hall, his Royal Highness was welcomed by Mayor Flower, and the keys of the city were delivered over to him. For the next forty-eight hours, Rex will have supreme control of the Crescent City. The city is crowded with visitors.

Senator George May Resign.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 1.—A report from Jackson, Miss., indicates the probability that United States Senator J. Z. George will tender his resignation, in view of the approaching session of the Legislature. Ill health is the cause. His term expires March 4, 1899, and Congressman H. D. Money has been elected his successor

CABINET NOT YET FILLED

Uncertain Whether McKinley Will Pin a Portfolio to a New York Man.

MR. BLISS MAY BE SELECTED.

He Said Last Night He Had No Thought of Accepting Office, but It Is Possible He May Change His Mind—Some Talk of Woodward.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—President-elect McKinley will be here to-morrow, and he will be received with great warmth and made welcome by hosts of people who are not office seekers. Before he has been here many hours he will find that there are Republicans waiting to give him advice about completing his Cabinet. He will find some of Mr. Platt's friends more anxious to have New York represented than is Mr. Platt himself.

It may reach Mr. McKinley's ears that Mr. Platt is still anxious to have Gen. S. L. Woodford secure a Cabinet post, but Mr. Woodford does not find Mr. Platt at all disposed to make demands.

Many signs are discovered by the very wise that Cornelius N. Bliss has reconsidered his declination and will accept a place in the Cabinet, but he said to-night that his declination had not been reconsidered, and that he had no thought of accepting office. There is still time, however, to persuade him, and it would surprise no one if he should be induced to take the place which Col. McCook does not care for. At the Capitol to-day the rumor about Mr. Bliss's consent to take the Interior Department was regarded favorably.

Four members of the Cabinet that is to be—Sherman, Gage, Alger, and Wilson—are here, and some of the politicians at the Arlington say they may have a conference with McKinley to-morrow to determine whether New York shall have a place in the Cabinet.

It is accepted as settled that McCook will not enter the Cabinet except as Attorney General, and that condition it is believed Mr. McKinley will not accept.

A good deal of talk was heard to-day about Charles Emory Smith for a Cabinet position. Mr. Quay's opinion was not learned, but among Republicans not affected by Pennsylvania's faction fights the suggestion of Mr. Smith's name was approved as promising a degree of strength needed in the Cabinet.

Mr. Gage, who arrived to-day, does not look forward with dread to the hard work of the Treasury. He says he has been as hard a worker for the greater part of his life as any bookkeeper, and thinks he can stand the Treasury pace. He is loaded down with applications for office, and these present to him some embarrassing problems.

"I am," he said, "an uncompromising adherent to the principles of civil service reform, and during my incumbency in the Treasury Department I shall support the civil service law to the very best of my ability. The major number of the applications for office which have been presented to me are for positions covered by the civil service law—which makes me devoutly thankful.

"It really seems extraordinary to me that men throughout the United States, whose ability is such that they consider themselves fitted for the holding of responsible Government positions, seem to be entirely unaware that the operations of the civil service law, as recently broadened, make it absolutely impossible for them to secure the position to which they aspire.

"I don't know of any American Governmental doctrine that is less understood in general throughout the entire country than the civil service law—but I fancy there may a general awakening on the subject during the next four years. In so far as the department control of which I am to assume is concerned there certainly will be."

James Wilson, who is to succeed Secretary of Agriculture Morton, has been talking freely at the Ebbitt House, but saying nothing to indicate that he has a policy. He says, with Scotch prudence:

"Suppose you do me the honor to ask me about it—say some time next July or August."

DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN IOWA.

Town and City Elections Generally Show a Reversal of the Results Last Fall When the Republicans Won.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 1.—The city elections in Iowa to-day resulted in a general reversal of the Republican victory of last Fall.

Citizens' tickets or the Democrats carried most of the towns, the Republicans being generally defeated in the larger towns.

In Ottumwa the Democrats carried the entire city for the first time in years; in Perry the Republicans were routed by a Citizens' ticket; at Atlantic the Citizens won, but the Republicans re-elected Mayor J. B. Jones.

Algona was carried by a citizens' nonpartisan movement in opposition to the regular Republicans.

OBJECT TO THE LAND GRANT.

The Washington Legislature on the Northern Pacific Road.

OLYMPIA, Washington, March 1.—In the State Legislature an inquiry was instituted to-day touching the validity of the Northern Pacific's grant of over 8,000,000 acres of valuable land in the State of Washington. The House passed a joint resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of legislators, who, with the Attorney General, are directed to take legal steps for the purpose of having the transfer of the lands to the reorganized company declared null and void.

The resolution was introduced and advocated by Frank Wilkeson, formerly a well-known newspaper man in the East, and at one time high in the engineering service of the Northern Pacific in the West. The resolution attacks the legality of the Northern Pacific Railway Company's title to the lands in Washington. It is asserted that Congress never authorized the issuance of mortgage bonds after the failure of the company in 1875, and the acquisition of property under the foreclosure of this mortgage is void.

Provisions of State legislation are cited by the resolution as forbidding a company like the Wisconsin corporation from doing business in the State. The Legislative Committee and Attorney General are directed to at once begin legal proceedings and restore the land grant in Washington to the public domain.

JAMES P. KERNOCHAN HURT.

Run Over While on His Way to the Patriarchs' Ball.

James P. Kernochan, the well-known banker, while on his way to the Patriarchs' Ball last night, was run over by either a vehicle or a car somewhere on Forty-second Street.

He was placed in a cab and driven to his home, 824 Fifth Avenue.

He was unconscious, and the family physician was called in.

JAPAN A GOLD COUNTRY.

The New Standard to Go into Operation in October.

YOKOHAMA, March 1.—The Japanese Government has decided to adopt a gold standard of currency, upon a ratio of 33 1-3 to 1.

The silver yen, or dollar, will be gradually withdrawn from circulation, and the smallest gold piece will be of the value of five yen.

The new standard will go into operation in October next.

CAT FARMING IN ILLINOIS.

A Company Organized to Carry on the Industry.

LACON, Ill., March 1.—The Lacon Fur Company was organized here to-day, for the purpose of raising maltese and black cats.

A farm of 160 acres is to be purchased. In one year's time the cat family is expected to number 10,000, and in two years 100,000.

The pelts sell for 10 to 15 cents each.

The company is officered by A. R. Hancock, President, and L. T. Wood, Secretary.

VOLCANO IN GREAT SALT LAKE.

Believed to Have Been Caused by Repeated Earthquakes.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 1.—A volcano has appeared in Great Salt Lake. Its appearance followed earthquake shocks, which have been frequent in this city in the last few months.

The volcano is in the lake, about a mile and a quarter off shore, a short distance south of Promontory Station, on the Central Pacific Railroad.

People residing in the neighborhood say that the cloud of smoke rushes up into the air so high that it may be seen at a great distance, and the water in the vicinity boils and surges into a sea of foam.

CHICAGO HOME FOR ITALIANS.

John G. Garibaldi of That City Purposes to Build It.

CHICAGO, March 1.—John G. Garibaldi, the "banana king" of this city, purposes to build a home for aged and indigent Italians.

"The supervision of the home will devolve upon a Board of Directors, or Trustees, to be appointed by the Italian colony," said Mr. Garibaldi, "and it will provide a place for those who are too old and helpless to support themselves."

Operations will be commenced within a week, it is said, and three sites are now under consideration. The building will be a four-story structure, and will cost $25,000.

A FORECLOSURE SUIT.

Burlington Electric Street Railway Company to be Wound Up.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, March 1.—Judge Smyth to-day signed the decree ordering the foreclosure of a mortgage against the Burlington Electric Street Railway Company. This foreclosure suit was brought by the American Loan and Trust Company. The purpose of the suit is to dispose of the property of the railway company, and form a new company, with an increased capital stock and additional business investments.

Over $1,000,000 is involved in the case. There are $300,000 in first mortgage bonds held by the trust company, $120,000 second mortgage bonds, and $600,000 stock.

The property will not bring more than $300,000 at public sale, and the result will be that the American Loan and Trust Company will get all the proceeds of the sale, and the holders of second mortgage bonds and all the stockholders will lose everything.

A Policeman's Pocketbook Stolen.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 1.—John J. Wynne, the oldest policeman here, entered a store on Second Street on Saturday and laid his pocketbook, with $300 in it, on the counter. When he left he forgot it, and it was gone when he inquired for it on his return. The policeman is said to be worth in the neighborhood of $100,000.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen rapidly over the Northern States east of the Mississippi and to the north of Montana; it has fallen slowly in the Southern States and risen slowly from Minnesota and Dakota southward to Texas. There is an area of low pressure of considerable energy north of Lake Ontario. The barometer is highest over Nova Scotia, and a second area of high pressure covers the Missouri Valley.

It is warmer in all districts east of the Mississippi, and it is slightly colder from Indian Territory and Texas northward over the Dakotas and Montana.

Light snows are reported from New England, New York, the lake region, Wyoming, and Colorado. Local showers are reported from the Central Mississippi Valley.

Showers will probably continue in the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys. Local snows followed by clearing weather will prevail from the lower lake region eastward over New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES's.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	45	21	22
6 A. M.	41	18	22
9 A. M.	41	19	23
12 M.	43	27	30
3 P. M.	41	32	34
6 P. M.	39	34	36
9 P. M.	38	36	37
12 P. M.	36	36	38

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	30½
Weather Bureau	26
Corresponding date 1896	40
Corresponding date for last 20 years	34

THE ATTITUDE OF GREECE

Discussion of the Cretan Question in the Parliament of the Nation.

THE MEMBERS READY FOR WAR.

Great Indignation over the Note Forbidding the Greeks to Attack the Turks—The Bombardment of the Christians Denounced.

ATHENS, March 1.—After a recess that called forth the protest of the opposition the Boule, the single Parliamentary Chamber of Greece, met to-day.

Prime Minister Delyannis announced that he had received positive information that the fighting at Akrotiri, which had induced the bombardment of the Christians' position by the foreign warships, was provoked by the Turks, the Christians not having left the neutral zone.

M. Levides, Minister of Marine, read the joint note from the Admirals of the foreign fleets forbidding the Greek ships or troops to attack the Turks.

This caused much excitement among the members of the Chamber, and Deputy Seals sprang from his seat and declared that the reply to the note ought to have been a declaration of war.

M. Delyannis denounced the bombardment of the Christians as savage, impious, and unjust. He said that the blockade of Crete by the powers was inexplicable from the viewpoint of international law. Greece, he added, had instructed her representatives abroad to protest against the bombardment to the Governments of the countries to which the ships were accredited. He further said he was convinced that the Admirals had acted without instructions.

In conclusion M. Delyannis said: "We are a small nation, and cannot prevent such acts, but we protest against them with the force of a great nation. We know that all great peoples are with us."

The Prime Minister was cheered again and again as he took his seat.

A dispatch received here to-day states that the insurgents have captured the town of Kandamos, but gives no details of the engagement.

THE FIGHTING IN CRETE.

The Christians Capture Fort Stavaros and 3,700 Moslems.

CANEA, March 1.—Reports have been received to-day of skirmishes in many parts of the island. A number of houses have been burned, in some cases the fires having been started by Christians, and in others by Moslems.

The various beys requested Tewfik Pasha, the new Military Governor of the island, to invoke the aid of the Sultan to save the Mussulmans in the different towns that are besieged by the insurgents. He replied that the Sultan was powerless to act, and that any appeal in behalf of their endangered co-religionists must be made to the powers.

A dispatch from Selino, the interior town which is in a state of siege, states that the insurgents have captured Fort Stavaros, which commands the village of Kandamos, or Cadano, where the Consuls were recently fired upon by the Christians, though they were bearing a white flag. The garrison of the fort, numbering 3,700 men, were made prisoners. The Moslem officials have conferred with the British Consul with a view to securing their release.

The insurgents have mounted four guns on commanding positions, and since yesterday have been delivering a hot fire on the town and fort.

A deputation of leading Moslems visited the Consuls here to-day and declared that as the powers had practically cleared the island of Turkish forces and refused to permit the Sultan to send reinforcements to those remaining, it devolved upon the powers to protect the besieged Mussulmans. They laid the utmost stress upon the imminent peril threatening the Moslems at Selino, and said that their only hope was in the powers.

The British Consul proceeded immediately after the conference to Suda Bay, to consult with Rear Admiral Harris, commanding the British fleet. The location of Selino is such, however, that effective assistance from the warships is impossible, the town being in the interior, far out of range of the guns of the warships.

The road to Suda is clear and is patrolled by mariners. The insurgents at Akrotiri are thus cut off.

GREECE WILL NOT RETIRE.

The Joint Note of the Powers Likely to be Rejected.

LONDON, March 1.—It is learned that the joint note of the powers addressed to Turkely and Greece has not yet been delivered. Its delivery will probably be now deferred until Wednesday.

The Athens correspondent of The Times says it is believed that the reply of Greece to the note will inevitably be an absolute refusal to evacuate Crete. He adds that the destinies of the country are now in the hands of neither Government nor King, but of a violently excited democracy who are swayed completely by enthusiasm. The moment anybody ventured to plead moderation or suggest deference to the counsels of Europe he would be denounced as a traitor.

The leaders of the Opposition insist that the withdrawal of the Greek fleet and troops from Crete must be resisted to the bitter end. They propose to meet the ultimatum of the powers with a counter ultimatum, declaring that Europe must allow the Greek army to remain in the Island, or face the prospect of a general war resulting from a struggle in Macedonia. They believe they can thereby compel the powers to yield.

The Ultimatum to Greece.

ATHENS, March 1.—The ultimatum served upon the Greek Government by the powers insisting upon the withdrawal of the Greek army of occupation from Crete and the recall of the Greek war vessels from Cretan waters, does not specify any date upon which the evacuation must be accomplished, but leaves the time open to the convenience of Greece in completing the necessary arrangements.

Russia and Greece Estranged.

BERLIN, March 1.—The Frankfort Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Constantinople, saying that relations between the

Russian and Greek Courts have been completely severed.

HELP FOR THE CRETANS.

The Central Committee Appeals to All Friends of Liberty.

The Central Committee of Cretans, at Athens, has issued the following appeal:

While waiting for the application of the rights obtained and guaranteed by the great powers, the Cretans see themselves all of a sudden in the midst of massacres and conflagrations. They see their towns and villages given over to fire and sword and desolation brought throughout their land by savage enemies before the eyes of civilized Europe, whose respected will had made the Cretans lay down their victorious arms. In spite of all solemn engagements, Turkey having responded by unheard of atrocities to the mediation and to the guarantee of Europe, the Cretans resume their struggle, laying their trust in the protection of the Almighty, on their imprescriptible rights, and in the help of all free nations. Under the flag which symbolizes their unchangeable wish, union with Greece, they call upon their brethren for assistance in order that they should at last see the realization of that wish, for which so much blood has already been split and so many sacrifices accomplished.

The Central Committee is coming forward for the fourth time to perform the duties imposed upon it and appeals for help to all Hellenes, to all friends of liberty and civilization. Arms for the fighting men, bread for the children, the women, and the old men.

Subscriptions are received by Marc Renieri, 4 Piraeus Street, Athens, and at the National Bank of Greece.

TOWN OF ILORIN CAPTURED.

Large Territory Overrun by the British Niger Expedition.

BRASS, March 1.—The expedition of the Niger Company, under command of Sir George Goldie, against the Emir of Nupe, has captured the town of Ilorin after two days' fighting. Severe losses were inflicted on the natives.

The expedition first captured Bida, the capital of Nupe, and then marched against the Emir of Ilorin, whose capital has now fallen into the hands of the British.

These captures will place a large territory under the direct control of the Niger Company.

DEATH OF AN OLD SHOWMAN.

Matthew Buckley Passes Away at the Age of Ninety-seven.

DELAVAN, Wis., March 1.—Matthew Buckley, who died at his home here to-day, was probably the oldest showman in this country.

Up to 1880 he was known from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast as a circus manager. He was born in England about 1800, and came to the United States while a young man and organized a small show, which he took from place to place for several years. He experienced many vicissitudes in the circus business, although he never attempted anything on a large scale. His daughter married W. C. Coup, who was at one time a partner of P. T. Barnum, and who subsequently built and managed the Aquarium in this city on the site of the present Herald Square Theatre.

Until his retirement on account of the infirmity of old age Mr. Buckley was retained in the employ of his son-in-law, who at different periods conducted various important show enterprises.

SCHUMACHER AGAIN CONTROLS.

Once More the Head of the American Cereal Company.

CHICAGO, March 1.—After the Directors' meeting of the American Cereal Company, which was held to-day, it was announced that Fred Schumacher had regained control of the affairs of the concern. At the stockholders' meeting, held Feb. 10 the former head of the company rallied strength enough to make his return to power extremely probable, and at the meeting to-day the prophecy of the February election was fulfilled.

To-day's meeting was secret, and those in attendance refused to make any definite statement as to what was done. One of the officers of the company, who was caught in the hall, said when pressed for a statement that Stuart had been defeated and that Schumacher was again in the saddle. It is believed the success of the Schumacher interest will not result in the removal of the headquarters from Chicago. Robert Stuart was seen for a moment at the close of the meeting.

"Yes, it is true," said he, "the Schumacher interests are ahead again. The matter is not entirely settled, but they have outvoted us, and unless I can prove that they voted stock which they had no right to vote I am out of it."

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

Increase of More Than $4,000,000 During February.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The debt statement issued this afternoon shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during February, of $4,592,137.10. The interest-bearing debt increased $200, the non-interest-bearing debt increased $2,066,772, and cash in the Treasury decreased $2,525,165.10.

The balances of the several classes of debt Feb. 28 were: Interest-bearing debt, $847,364,950; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,358,210.26; debt bearing no interest, $376,714,545.14; total, $1,225,437,709.40.

The certificates and Treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury, outstanding at the end of the month were $698,977,373, an increase of $11,002,000.

The total cash in the Treasury was $864,-338,166.98. The gold reserve was $100,000,-000. Net cash balance, $112,837,255.63.

In the month there was an increase in gold coin and bars of $3,818,900.50, the total at the close being $180,206,028.43. Of silver there was an increase of $1,922,917.84. Of the surplus there was in National bank depositories $16,456,040.63, against $16,573,-729.14 at the end of the previous month.

During the month of February the coinage executed at the mints of the United States amounted in monetary value to $11,757,-883.01. The total gold coined was 517,850 pieces, valued at $10,152,000. The silver dollars coined numbered 1,340,000.

KOERNER'S DEATH SENTENCE.

Date of Execution Fixed for the Week of April 19.

William Jay Koerner, the young newspaper artist who was convicted of murder in the first degree last Wednesday for shooting his sweetheart, Rose Alice Redgate, was sentenced by Judge Newburger yesterday to die in the electric chair during the week beginning April 19. Sentence was pronounced in Part IV. of General Sessions at 11:05 A. M. Recorder Goff gave way to Judge Newburger.

Koerner was very cool and showed not the slightest emotion while the Judge was speaking. Mr. Levy, his counsel, had made the usual formal motion for a new trial.

Koerner was taken to Sing Sing by Deputy Sheriffs Behrens and Becker yesterday afternoon.

Lawyer Levy said yesterday that a notice of an appeal in Koerner's case would be filed to-day. This will act as a stay.

Republicans Carry Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., March 1.—The city election to-day resulted in a clean sweep for the Republican ticket. Charles H. Randall (Rep.) was elected Mayor over E. B. Winslow, (Dem.,) by 380 majority over all in a total vote of 6,536. The Republicans elected six Aldermen out of seven and eighteen Common Councilmen out of twenty-one.

M'KINLEYS LEAVE CANTON

Thousands of Well Wishers Gather to Bid Them Farewell and Wish Them a Safe Journey.

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT-ELECT.

Says He Will Devote His Best Efforts to Securing Prosperity for the People—The Party Which Started for Washington.

CANTON, Ohio, March 1.—President-elect McKinley and party left Canton for Washington at 7 o'clock this evening. Fireworks, cheers, and a little speechmaking marked their departure.

A procession, made up of the local militia, the Business Men's Association, visiting clubs from neighboring towns, and citizens of Canton, was formed in the lower part of the city, and at 6:30 marched to the McKinley home.

The appearance of Major and Mrs. McKinley, as they started for their carriage, was the signal for prolonged cheering and a rush to shake Mr. McKinley's hand. This latter was impossible, as the programme did not admit of a moment's delay. Major McKinley paused but a few seconds ere he entered the cab, to raise his hat to the thousands of people—men, women, and children—congregated there. This was the signal for another outburst of applause.

The McKinley carriage was drawn by four white horses. All along the route, about a mile, the streets were jammed with people, hundreds coming from towns adjacent to Canton to bid the Major good-bye. Major McKinley lowered the window in the cab as he left the house, and from the opening waved his hat, and Mrs. McKinley her handkerchief to the surging, shouting multitude.

The space about the station was packed for squares by people, who struggled ineffectually to get near the train, which was guarded by companies of militia. As the President-elect and Mrs. McKinley stepped upon the rear platform of their car, the shouts and cheers of the people again arose. Major McKinley seated his wife just inside the door and stepped upon the platform.

Major McKinley's Farewell.

The cheering was repeated, but quickly ceased as the President-elect raised his hand. His words were:

"My Neighbors and Friends and Fellow-Citizens: On the eve of departure to the seat of Government, soon to assume the duties of an arduous responsibility as great as can devolve upon any man, nothing could give me greater pleasure than this farewell greeting—this evidence of your friendship and sympathy, your good-will and, I am sure, the prayers of all the people with whom I have lived so long, and whose confidence and esteem are dearer to me than any other earthly honors.

"To all of us the future is as a sealed book; but if I can, by official act of administration or utterance, in any degree add to the prosperity of our beloved country and the comfort and well being of our splendid citizenship, I will devote the best and most unselfish efforts of my life. [Loud and continued applause.]

"The assumption of the Chief Magistracy is of such grave importance that partisanship cannot blind the judgment or accept any other considerations but for the public good of all to every party and every section. With this thought uppermost in my mind, I reluctantly take leave of my friends and my neighbors, cherishing in my heart the sweetest memories and the tenderest thoughts of my old home—my home now and, I trust, my home hereafter, so long as I live. [Tremendous applause.] I thank you and bid you all good-by." [Another round of applause.]

When Major McKinley concluded there was a frantic effort to reach him, but the train was signaled to start. As it moved out of the station the rain, which had been threatened all evening, began to fall.

The McKinley Party.

The train which conveyed the President-elect Eastward arrived here about 6 o'clock. It consists of seven handsome cars. Among those who accompanied the President-elect to Washington were:

Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, Mrs. Abner Osborne, mother of Gen. William M. Osborne; Miss Helen McKinley, a sister of the President-elect; Mr. and Mrs. George E. Morse of San Francisco, the latter a niece of Mr. McKinley; James McKinley, a nephew of the President-elect; Mrs. Clarence Chaff, Mrs. Maria Saxton, Mrs. McKinley's aunt, who is going to live in the White House; Capt. and Mrs. Lafayette Williams of Chicago, Col. G. A. Garrettson, Penns C. Rouse and Webb C. Hayes of Cleveland; Col. and Mrs. John M. Taylor; Major McKinley's private secretary; James Boyle and Mrs. Boyle, Major McKinley's stenographer, C. O. L. Cooper; the family physician, Dr. T. H. Phillips; the Rev. Dr. C. B. Manchester and wife, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Barber, and Katherine, Ida, James, and William McKinley Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, the latter a sister of the President-elect, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Bowman, Joseph P. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Hiestand, and B. F. McKinley, an uncle of the President-elect.

Gen. Supt. Charles Watt, who was here to look after the movements of the train to-day, has arranged for the transportation by special train of every President since Lincoln, with the exception of Mr. Cleveland.

GREETINGS ALONG THE WAY.

Bonfires Blaze, Whistles Sound, and People Shout as the McKinley Train Goes By.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 1.—The whole country was ablaze from Canton to Pittsburg, and there were hundreds of people at every station to see the train bearing the President-elect go by.

At Alliance the students of Mount Union College, carrying torches, and several hundred citizens, were gathered at the station. Colored fire illuminated the landscape, and there were shrieks of greeting from a hundred steam whistles.

At Salem, Leetonia, and Columbiana, it seemed to those on the train that the whole population had turned out. Bells were ringing, whistles blowing, and thousands of voices shouted greetings when the President-elect showed himself on the rear platform as the train dashed by.

At many places huge bonfires were blazing and every factory near the railway was illuminated and sending forth a succession of blasts from its whistles. The flash of lights and the cheers of enthusiastic people were continuous.

Every hamlet, village and city was aroused and paid some tribute of interest and respect to President-elect McKinley.

Western Pennsylvania was as wide awake as Eastern Ohio. There were dense crowds at Beaver Falls, Rochester, and East Palestine, New Galilee, and Eno.

The train stopped for six minutes in Pittsburg. Major McKinley, in response to the continued cheering of a crowd which numbered several thousand, appeared on the platform and bowed his acknowledgments.

MR. HOBART'S TRIP.

The Vice President-elect Will Be Accompanied to Washington by Gov. Griggs and Other Friends.

PATERSON, N. J., March 1.—A stranger who chanced to trudge through the snow in this city to-day and who knew that here lives the Vice President-elect of the United States, who will go to Washington to-morrow to take the oath of office, might be pardoned for thinking the people strangely uncon cerned about the matter. Yet he would be greatly mistaken. Patersonians are keenly alive to the fact that Uncle Sam has borrowed Garret A. Hobart of them for four years at least, and they are proud to have him go.

But Mr. Hobart has made it so plain to his fellow-townsmen that demonstrations in his honor are distasteful to him that no one here has ventured to suggest any to mark his departure for the National capital. There will be no concerted action by Paterson folk to-morrow to make his going notable, but, as one of them remarked this evening, it would not be surprising if the scene at the Paterson city station of the Susquehanna Railroad in the morning should prove to be lively and interesting.

Mr. Hobart's Acts.

Mr. Hobart spent a large part of to-day in his office, working with his private secretary in the effort to arrange his private business affairs. The secretary did not leave him until nearly 4 o'clock.

On his way to and from his office Mr. Hobart received in his usual quiet way the salutations and good wishes of his friends and acquaintances. There was absolutely nothing on the surface to hint at his swiftly approaching departure. Even the small boy, when he thought of the morrow, had all his anticipation on the departure of the Light Guards in the afternoon. For well he knew that when militiamen don uniform there will be heard beat of drum.

Mrs. Hobart remained at the family residence in Carroll Street, overlooking the finishing touches of packing and seeing that her household goods were arranged for the family's absence—the length of which will depend upon the length of the extra session of the Senate. Only a few intimate friends were received, as the house is in disorder. The evening was spent in quiet. The Hobarts do not purpose closing their house, but will leave it in charge of the family servants.

The Trip to Washington.

Arrangements for the trip to Washington were all completed to-day. The Vice President-elect and party will start from the city station of the Susquehanna Railroad at 10:01 to-morrow morning in a special car attached to the regular train leaving here at that hour. The party will be: Mr. Hobart, Mrs. Hobart, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., Gov. Griggs, Mrs. Griggs, and Miss Griggs. At the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Jersey City an annex boat of the New Jersey Central Railroad will be in waiting and will carry the members of the party to Commu ipaw, where they will take a special train for Washington.

This train will be made up of three coaches and a baggage car, and will be drawn by one of the most powerful and swift engines on the road. It will pull out of the Jersey Central station upon the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New York. It is the intention of the officer in charge to take the Vice President-elect into Washington by 3:30 P. M.—that is, to make the run in half an hour less time than it takes the Royal Blue Line express trains to do it.

The Vice Presidential Car.

Mr. Hobart and his immediate party will occupy the "Atlas," the private car of the President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The other two coaches will be the "Philadelphia," private car of the head of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and the "Baltimore," which is used by the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. These cars are all beautifully upholstered and decorated, and are most luxurious in their appointments. The officers of Gov. Griggs's staff and a small number of invited guests will join the party at Communipaw. Mr. Hobart will go to the Arlington Hotel in Washington, and remain there for the present, at least.

CROWDS INVADING WASHINGTON.

Pennsylvania Avenue Lined with Stands for Spectators.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Washington is in high spirits to-night, for it is evident that the inauguration crowd has begun to arrive. The incoming strangers blossomed out early in the morning, and they have come in swarms with every train. Gripsacks clutter up all the street cars, the hack drivers have struck the advance of the march of prosperity, and there is an increased demand for hotel accommodations, private lodgings, and places at which meals are to be procured.

Visitors found the preparations along Pennsylvania Avenue in all stages. Flags have fluttered out everywhere, and the stands that have presented great acres of raw timber are disappearing behind strips of colored cloth, signal flags, and United States ensigns arranged in festoons, in folds, in staffs, and butterfly fashion.

Almost everybody along Pennsylvania Avenue who could do so appears to have obtained a privilege to erect a stand, so that not only at the reservations, but between them, along the store fronts, stands of one, two, and three tiers have been constructed, some of them reaching to giddy heights. In some places the stands greatly disfigure the street. The avenue has been so thronged to-night that residents are moved to admiration because it is so "citified." Washington is a city of early habits, and the late crowds are mostly made up of visitors who are accustomed to being about until after 10 o'clock.

Among the strollers are many men in uniform, the representatives of visiting military organizations.

Crowds were attracted during the day by the arrival of detachments of regulars, who marched to the arsenal grounds in the southeastern section to go into quarters. Gold buttons or yellow roses are blooming on many coats. Fakirs were never more numerous.

The weather is too good. The capital weather experts, however, without forecasting officially, have figured out cloudy weather, perhaps rain, to-morrow, and by Thursday clear skies and cold weather.

THE WEST END'S PROTEST.

The Association Forms a Committee of Public Safety.

The West End Association held a meeting last night at 426 Columbus Avenue, Cyrus Clarke presiding. D. B. Wilmont proposed the following resolution:

"That this Association renews and reiterates its position of unqualified opposition to the placing of any dump or other nuisance upon any of the public parks of our city; and also, that in order to carry out the above resolution, a committee be appointed, to be known as the Committee of Public Safety."

John C. Coleman said that Col. Waring had described the law passed in 1895, which prohibited the placing of a dump or receptacle for garbage above Fifty-ninth Street, as "nefarious." "When Col. Waring," he added, "says to us that our ashes shall not be removed, but that those of the people who don't object to his dumps shall be removed, then I say he is overstepping the boundaries which a safe public sentiment ought to allow him."

Ex-Commissioner of Docks Phelan thought the resolution did not go far enough. He favored giving the committee power to go before the Grand Jury to have the Street Commissioner indicted for spending in any other part of the city the $25,000 allowed him through the removal of the dump. The resolution was unanimously carried. On motion of Mr. Card, a resolution was also passed insisting on the Mayor compelling Col. Waring to give to that section the same treatment accorded to other parts of the city.

Cold in the Adirondacks.

UTICA, N. Y., March 1.—Very cold weather was experienced in this vicinity last night. At Tupper's Lake, in the Adirondacks, the mercury was 26 degrees below zero this morning. At Remsen, in this county, the mercury was 23 degrees below.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BERLIN, N. H., March 1.—Fire early this morning damaged six business houses to the extent of $10,000.

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 1.—The Holly Tree Inn, at Clemront, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $10,000.

ALEXANDRIA, Ind., March 1.—The American Plate Glass Factory here was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $200,-000.

AURORA, Ind., March 1.—Two fires yesterday destroyed the Aurora Chair Factory and the Wymond Cooper Shop. Loss on chair factory, $20,000; on cooper shop, $80,-000.

COSEY, Ill., March 1.—Fire here this morning caused a loss of $150,000 to M. Sanford & Sons, Hancock & Clark, M. C. Cochnour, R. A. Lee, H. & B. Lee, E. L. Shinkle, D. C. Sturtevant, Fuqua & Sons, and others.

SMALL RIOT IN KNOXVILLE

One Man Killed in a Fierce Struggle Between Rival Street Railroad Companies.

CITY OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

The Fire Department Pours Water on The Combatants—An Injunction Stops the Battle—Warrants for Officials of the Road.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 1.—A small-sized riot occurred on the streets of this city early this morning, in which one man was killed and several more or less seriously hurt.

The trouble grew out of pending street railway litigation.

The Citizens' Railway, a new corporation, wants to parallel the tracks of the Knoxville Street Railway, but the City Council refuses to give right of way.

The Citizens' Company to-day put 200 men to work laying tracks. The city authorities stopped the work under the ordinance that the streets shall not be dug up during the Winter months. The Citizens' people claimed they had an injunction from the United States Court restraining the city from interfering.

The police were ordered to arrest the laborers, and as fast as the men were arrested they gave bond and went back to work. The police became powerless, and the Fire Department was called out to disperse the crowd with water. When this was attempted, a negro tried to cut the hose, but was prevented by Chief McIntosh, whereupon another negro struck the Chief with a club.

Lieutenant Hood shot the negro, and this enraged the crowd. The entire police force was arrested by the Sheriff and his deputies, and the laborers were put back to work. Later, an injunction was issued by Circuit Judge Sneed, restraining the Citizens' Company from tearing up the streets. Mayor Heiskell appealed to the mob to disperse, but he was hooted down.

The latest movement made is the arrest of all the Citizens' Railway officials for inciting a riot. All the city officials, from Chairman of the Board of Public Works down to the firemen, are under arrest.

To-night the city is quiet, apparently, but it is believed by the city officials that before morning the contractors will override the injunction and go to work. Twenty-five extra policemen have been sworn in and are in reserve. Mayor Askell made a statement to-night, saying that he would preserve the peace at all hazards.

Chief McIntosh of the Fire Department to-night appears to be worse hurt than was at first supposed.

Just as the riot had been quelled, a big fire started, and he rushed from the doctor's office, and, mounting his wagon, was first to the fire.

The injunction case will be argued to-morrow before Judge Lindsay.

HE BLEW HIS BRAINS OUT.

Result of a Spree of an Assistant Postmaster in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 1.—T. Carter of Meigs, Assistant Postmaster, on being reproached by his father for absence, blew his brains out with a revolver.

He went to a frolic in the country the night before, and began drinking, and kept it up through the following day. His father in going into the office last night discovered that he was too drunk to attend to business; consequently, he told him to go home and take to his bed. As he walked out he said to his father: "I don't reckon you will be troubled with me any more," and, saying good-by to some bystanders, placed the revolver to his head and fired twice. The first shot simply scorched his hair, but the second went through his head directly behind the right ear.

The cause of the rash act is thought to be a young lady to whom he had been showing considerable attention. The young man's father is a brother of J. N. Carter, who is a large merchant at Meigs.

A MURDERER FROM ENGLAND.

Brought Home to Answer for a Crime Committed Twelve Years Ago.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 1.—Arthur W. Platt, alias Charles R. Taylor, arrested in England some months ago, was brought here to-night by Sheriff Gross and Commonwealth Attorney Farrell, to be tried for the murder of Jesse Tyree, an inmate of the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum here, twelve years ago.

Platt was an attendant in the institution of which Tyree was a patient. Tyree was found shot through the breast, and Platt disappeared, not being heard of again until last Fall, when he wrote the Sheriff here from Oxford, England, stating that he was under arrest there, charged with stealing a portmanteau, under the assumed name of Charles R. Taylor.

He said to-night that he wanted to come back to America and stand trial, and that the delay in the extradition was no fault of his.

THE WILLOUGHBY HILL FAILURE

Directors Restrained from Taking Further Action.

CHICAGO, March 1.—To-day Judge Hanacy restrained the Directors of Willoughby Hill & Co. from holding any meeting for the purpose of ratifying the execution of the judgment notes upon which judgment was entered Saturday. Receiver McKey, who was appointed Saturday, showed the Court that he had not yet been able to obtain possession of the assets, the Sheriff being in charge, under the judgments.

The Stein-Block Company of Rochester, N. Y., brought the case into the Federal Court on its suppressed bill, alleging fraudulent proceedings, and asking for an injunction and rule for contempt against the Directors.

The Mayor's Approval Granted.

Mayor Strong yesterday approved the bill which provides that the Register to be elected this Fall and all Registers elected thereafter shall have a term of four years. At present the term is two years.

The bill providing a new park on One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, Cromwell Avenue, and the Harlem River was also approved yesterday by the Mayor.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

4:10 A. M.—337-339 Columbus Avenue; Charles Otten; damage, $6,000.

5 A. M.—69 West Ninety-third Street; James Doubleday; damage, $50.

7 A. M.—231 West Forty-first Street; Joseph Pierce; damage, $50.

10:35 A. M.—212 West Twenty-second Street; Caystaen Ribes; damage, $300.

2:30 P. M.—241 Delancey Street; F. Herzog; damage, trifling.

3:10 P. M.—47 Washington Street; no damage.

4:30 P. M.—130 Clinton Street; Peter Berzuque; no damage.

5:05 P. M.—145 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; D. Richie; unoccupied flat; damage, trifling.

6 P. M.—121 West Eighty-ninth Street; C. B. Curtis; damage, $4,500.

6:25 P. M.—210 East Broadway; H. Fisher; dwelling; damage, trifling.

8 P. M.—173 Pearl Street; Bantra Boras; damage, $150.

8:10 P. M.—881 Fifth Street; H. R. Bishop; dwelling; no damage.

9 P. M.—14 Renwick Street; Allison Doughty; damage, trifling.

10 P. M.—500 West Fifty-eighth Street; occupants unknown, no damage.

THIRD AVENUE BRIDGE BILL.

Senator Guy Writes to the North Side Board of Trade About It.

The Executive Committee of the North Side Board of Trade held a meeting last evening at 278 Alexander Avenue. James L. Wells presided. It was reported that a letter had been received from Senator Charles L. Guy, in which he stated that it was his intention to present an amendment to the Third Avenue Bridge bill whereby the appropriation will be increased from $1,800,000 to $2,000,000. This will be done to provide for a Southern Boulevard approach. Senator Guy's other bill, to establish a small park at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and the Grand Boulevard, was approved.

A request will be sent to the Senate Committee on Cities to fix a day when the Board of Trade may be heard on the new charter. The Dinner Committee reported that all arrangements had been made to hold the dinner on March 9 at the Schnorer Club, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue.

Commercial Cable Election.

The annual meeting of the Commercial Cable Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Commercial Cable Building. The following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: John W. Mackay, James Gordon Bennett, Gardiner G. Howland, William Jay, George G. Ward, Sir William C. Van Horne, Dumont Clarke, Edward C. Platt, Sir Donald A. Smith, Charles R. Hosmer, Thomas Skinner, Clarence H. Mackay, and Albert B. Chandler. The financial statement for the year placed the gross earnings, including interest from investments, at $2,019,255.97. The total expenses were $812,690.97. The dividend paid for the year amounted to 8 per cent.

Railroad Flagman Killed.

Erie Railroad Flagman Denjus Madden, sixty-five years old, of 571 Grove Street, Jersey City, was killed at the Jersey Avenue crossing yesterday by an outgoing passenger train. He had been a flagman for many years.

AT THE HOTELS.

J. Newton Fiero of Albany is at the Windsor.

José Andrade, Minister for Venezuela at Washington, is at the Fifth Avenue.

Franklin H. Head of Chicago and Edward Everett of Boston are at the Murray Hill.

Melville E. Ingalls of Cincinnati and Robert C. Ogden of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

H. C. Underhill of Buffalo, C. W. Fox of Philadelphia, and E. B. Oliver of Boston are at the Normandie.

Lieut. Gov. W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts and John De Koven of Chicago are at the Holland.

J. H. Shaw of Cleveland, E. B. Sanford of New Haven, and A. E. Batcheider of Albany are at the Grand Union.

H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and John Caldwell of Pittsburg are at the Manhattan.

C. B. Adams of St. Louis, Alfred A. Marcus of Boston, F. G. Cowle of Chicago, and W. N. Thomson of Baltimore are at the Astor.

E. L. Strong of Ogdensburg, W. W. Steele of Toledo, W. G. Stockwell of Albany, and G. J. Breslin of Camden, N. J., are at the Everett.

William E. Toole of Rochester, M. T. Bannigan of Utica, George O. Story of Boston, and J. W. Story of Philadelphia are at the Park Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions and fancy goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks, 2 Walker Street.

Bailey, L. A., Cleveland, Ohio; W. S. Bailey, dress goods; Hotel Metropole.

Benson & Miller, Bangor, Me.; W. C. Miller, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Bowman & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; S. S. Bowman, dry goods; Sturtevant House.

Brock & Wiener, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Wiener, dry goods, &c.; H. J. Brock, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; Hotel Vendome.

Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell Mass.; G. C. Taylor, cloaks and suits; Mrs. A. C. Taylor, waists; Hotel Vendome.

Davenport & Renwick, Newberry, S. C.; J. D. Davenport, notions and millinery; Colonnade Hotel.

De Foe, J. F., & Son, Akron, Ohio; H. S. De Foe, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; Miss S. Gilmore, millinery; Miss A. Galbraith, millinery; C. G. Miller, dry goods, 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. M. Nieswanger, dress goods and silks, 2 Walker Street.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, cloaks and furs; J. R. Smith, represents, 57 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Elliott, W. H., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. J. Rolfe, colored wash goods; J. H. Whan, domestics; G. L. Fox, notions and laces; A. C. Woodridge, millinery; Gerlach Hotel.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. Rosenberg, ribbons; Hotel Albert.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Murebaum, ribbons and jewelry; 115 Worth Street.

Frank Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; R. Frank, woolens; Grand Hotel.

Gumbiner & Friendlich, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Gumbiner, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hengerer Company, William, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. McLaren, upholstery goods, 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Lewis Hamburger, woolens; Leon Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Hirschman Brothers, Binghamton, N. Y.; S. Hirschman, domestics and dress goods; S. J. Einstein, cloaks, millinery, and laces, 77 Wooster Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Howell, T. V., & Son, Hamilton, Ohio; D. L. Howell, dry goods and cloaks; 328 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. L. Jonas, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Karner & Phillips, Mexia, Texas; J. Phillips, dry goods, &c.; Continental Hotel.

Manny & Hardy, Troy, N. Y.; W. D. Manny, woolens; Grand Hotel.

Meckes, John, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Meckes, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

New, J., & Brother, Mansfield, Ohio; T. New, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; J. Coonan, fancy goods; 488 Broadway; Hotel Metropole.

Parker, W. S., & Co., Portland, Me.; W. S. Parker, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Partridge & Netcher, Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Nolan, cloaks; 157 Duane Street; Hotel Albert.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. L. Alden, dress goods, 2 Walker Street.

Poyne, The, H. & S. Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss P. Mack, collars; Miss M. J. Carey, dress trimmings, Barrett House.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. Q. Lassell, represents; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; Miss M. A. Madden, ladies' and infant's wear; Hotel Imperial.

Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. L. Rauh, hosiery and suspenders, 576 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Bice, C., & Co., Pawnee City, Neb.; C. Bice, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rice, J. H., & Friedman Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. H. Rice, flannels and blankets, 102 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Roberts, W. K., Chicago, Ill., furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. E. Allen, dry goods, &c., 52 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

Saratoga, The, Dry Goods Company, Saratoga, N. Y.; F. W. Garrant, silks and velvets; C. H. Lewis, cloaks, laces, notions, &c.; Gilsey House.

Sheridan & Graham, Spartansburg, S. C.; M. J. Sheridan, shoes; Colonnade Hotel.

Taylor, The, Woolfenden Company, Detroit, Mich.; T. H. Allen, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Thomas, J., & Sons, Johnstown, Penn.; W. Thomas, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; J. H. Richardson, notions and furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Sycamore, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Warner Brothers & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. J. Warner, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; P. J. Dolt, furnishing goods, laces, and white goods, notions, and fancy goods, 885 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

William, The, & Rodgers Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. S. Moorehouse, represents; J. W. Moorehouse, dry goods; Miss Margaret Cowen, millinery; Miss H. Hearn, notions, 835 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
The Essence of Elegance.
Sideboards from $14 to $800.00.

JOY KILLED HER.

An Immigrant Girl Embraces Her Sister and Drops Dead.

Just arrived from the old country, and joyous at being reunited with a sister who had preceded her to the New World, an immigrant girl died on Ellis Island last evening in the sister's embrace.

The unfortunate girl's name was Ruth. In the absence of the immigration officials, who had left the island, the employes were unable to give her last name. The girl arrived on the steamship Karlsruhe. She had complained of faintness during the afternoon, which was ascribed to excitement due to the anticipation of seeing her sister. When her sister arrived Ruth rushed to the other's arms, and then sank dead at her feet.

She was a victim of heart disease. Her sister, grief stricken, left the island on the last boat.

A CEMETERY FOR A PARK.

J. A. Riis Suggests This Use for the Old Marble Burial Ground.

Jacob A. Riis proposes to secure public playgrounds and breathing spots for the east side children. At a meeting of the East Side Good Government Club at 36 Delancey Street last evening, Mr. Riis spoke of a project to convert the old New York Marble Cemetery, in a part of the block between First and Second Avenues and Second and Third Streets, into a park or public playground. The cemetery has ceased to be profitable, after an existence of sixty odd years.

Mr. Riis showed there was no good reason why the plot, which is about 400 by 100 feet, should not be made into a little park. The Trustees of the corporation are in favor of such a movement, but an act of the Legislature would be necessary to attain the result. A committee was appointed to confer with the Mayor, the Trustees of the cemetery, and the Corporation Counsel. This committee will commence work at once, and will report as soon as possible. It is generally believed by those interested that the project will be attained.

IN THE CHURCH HE LOVED.

Ceremonies Attendant on the Transfer of a Pastor's Body.

The transfer of the body of the Rev. Patrick Hennessey, who for twenty-six years was rector of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, was made yesterday. The coffin now rests in a tomb built between the buttresses of the tower at the northwest corner of the church. The transfer from the Hudson County Cemetery was made by a guard of honor, composed of twenty members of the church. It was received at the tomb by the Rev. Lawrence A. C. Carroll, the present pastor, and the Rev. J. J. Sheehan, who for twenty years was Father Hennessey's curate.

The spectators noticed that the grave had the appearance of two graves, one crossing the other. A grave was first dug so that the head would lie toward the church and the feet toward the street. Then it was found that this was not according to the original plan, that the grave should be dug parallel with the front of the church. Another grave was dug. The excavations gave the appearance of a cross. As the casket was lowered into the tomb the Office for the Dead was chanted by Bishop Wigger and a number of priests. Bishop Wigger blessed and sealed the tomb.

The ceremony was witnessed by fully 3,000 members of the parish, standing with uncovered heads.

Inside the church a requiem mass was afterward sung. The sanctuary was draped, and in front of the altar stood a catafalque.

LOOKING FOR AN INCENDIARY.

Blaze Started About Midnight in an Eighth Avenue Tenement.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station are looking for some unknown persons who, it is supposed, made an attempt to set fire to the four-story brick tenement 925 Eighth Avenue last night.

The fire was discovered shortly before midnight by John T. Hayden, who resides at 112 West Sixty-fourth Street. He was in company with Miss Annie Nella, who lives on the second floor of 925 Eighth Avenue. The couple had been out together, and Mr. Hayden escorted the young woman home. Just as she entered the hallway of her home, she smelled smoke, and told her escort. He found the hallway full of smoke.

While the young woman rushed up stairs to awaken her parents, Hayden located the fire in the cellar, and, with the aid of Edward Moore, a young man living next door, extinguished the flames. The fire was in the cellar, near the stairway, and was blazing brightly when Hayden discovered it.

There are six families in the house, and most of them were awakened by the smoke and the noise of fire engines, which had been summoned but were not needed.

The fire was started in a pile of old rubbish in the cellar. The police believe it was the work of an incendiary, and have notified the Fire Marshal.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—John R. Drexel's yacht Sultana, with Mr. Dr

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Senate in a Turmoil, Caused by an Attempt of Democrats to Secure a Republican Quorum.

FILIBUSTERING RESORTED TO.

Minority Caught Napping and the Time of the Lexow Trust Investigating Committee Extended—A Nomination by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 1.—Senator Cantor to-night fulfilled his promise, made last week, to insist that the Republicans maintain a quorum if they insisted on keeping the Senate in session during the week of inauguration. As a consequence, there was turmoil from the start this evening, and very little business was transacted. Senator Ellsworth was in the chair, and once or twice he counted a quorum after the manner of Speaker Reed. Senator Cantor announced that if there was not a quorum of Republicans to-morrow the Democrats would absent themselves from the chamber.

The trouble began when Senator Cantor objected to the reading of Friday's Journal, and demanded a rollcall to establish the presence of a quorum. Twenty-five members responded to their names, and the President pro tem., Mr. Ellsworth, counted Senator Martin, who was standing in the door of an anteroom, as the twenty-sixth member necessary to make a quorum.

Senator Cantor objected to the ruling, but the Chair gave little heed to his remarks. Later on Mr. Cantor objected to the calling of the roll for the introduction of bills, and Senator Stranahan moved a call of the House, the first of the session. This was made unnecessary by the announcement of the President pro tem., based on his own count, that thirty members were present.

Senator Grady assisted Senator Cantor in his obstructive tactics and motions to adjourn, appeals, and other dilatory measures were offered repeatedly.

Finally Senator Lexow moved that the concurrent resolution extending until March 9 the time for the Lexow trust investigating committee to report, which was received from the Assembly last Friday, be taken from the table. This was finally done, and the resolution was put upon final passage.

Grady Defies the Chair.

This gave opportunity for further obstructive tactics. Senator Cantor intimated that the only object of the trust investigation was to prevent the passage of bills introduced early in the session to regulate various trusts and combinations.

A scene of great confusion was precipitated when Senator Grady rose to a point of order and Senator Ellsworth refused to recognize him, and directed the Clerk to proceed with the roll call. This he did, Senator Grady meanwhile shouting at the top of his voice:

"Mr. President, I rise to a point of order."

Senator Ellsworth pounded his gavel and Senator Grady as vigorously pounded his desk with his fist. No one could hear the voice of the Clerk, but the roll-call proceeded. Senator Grady, shouting loudly, finally began to raise the cover of his desk and pound with this. During the din, Senator Ellsworth directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to maintain order. No attention was paid to this, and Senator Grady continued to shout and pound his desk.

"The Sergeant-at-arms will maintain order and will take any means to do so," shouted the President pro tem., but Senator Grady would not be suppressed. Again and again the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to compel Senator Grady's silence, but without avail. During all of this commotion the roll-call was proceeding, and various motions of Senator Grady were disposed of.

No one could hear the Clerk's voice, and no one knew anything about what was being done.

Finally order was restored for a moment, and Senator Grady said that if his conduct in protesting against the lawless measures pursued by the presiding officer had seemed to his fellow-Senators unparliamentary, he would apologize to them; but he withdrew none of his protests against the conduct of Senator Ellsworth. During all of his twenty years' experience in the Legislature he had never known such treatment of the minority.

To the surprise of many, Senator Raines then moved to adjourn, and the motion was carried without objection.

A Little Surprise.

Senators then began to inquire what had become of the resolution for an extension of time for the Lexow Trust Committee, whose existence, under the original resolution, expired to-day. They were informed that the last motion adopted during the great confusion was the concurrent resolution for an extension of time. This statement was vigorously contested, the Democratic members declaring that there was one motion of Senator Grady's which had not been disposed of. The Clerk's record, however, shows the resolution adopted by a vote of 27 to 0, and the fight will, therefore, be resumed on the approval of the Journal to-morrow morning.

It took 26 votes to adopt the resolution. The following Democrats were recorded as voting for the resolution: Ahearn, Cantor, Featherson, Grady, Lantry, and Murphy. But twenty-two Republican Senators were present, and they all voted for it, but their combined strength was four votes short of the necessary majority to adopt.

CHARTER WILL GO THROUGH.

No Amendments, Unless Suggested by the Commissioners.

ALBANY, March 1.—The joint Cities Committees have set aside next Wednesday evening's hearing on the Greater New York charter for arguments by objectors. So far but two requests to be heard Wednesday night have been received. The New York City Fire Commissioners want to discuss the provisions touching the Fire Department, and William E. Rogers desires a hearing on the taxation article. Mr. Rogers represents the Union League Club of New York City.

"Any one who desires to be heard, either for or against the charter, will have an opportunity Wednesday evening," said Senator Stranahan to-night. "Whether there are any further hearings will depend on the requests which come to the committee."

Those who had any doubt prior to last Saturday that the charter was to go through without amendment have had those doubts removed. Senators who were with Mr. Platt Saturday say the charter will be adopted as it stands, unless the Commissioners themselves suggest changes.

JOHNSON TO SUCCEED PHIPPS.

An Astoria Man for the Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

ALBANY, March 1.—Gov. Black to-night sent to the Senate the name of Henry Clay Johnson of Astoria, L. I., to be a member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration to succeed Henry L. Phipps of Queens County. Both are Republicans.

Mr. Phipps is now County Treasurer of Queens County, and resigned as a member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration Dec. 31 last. The members of the board each receive a salary of $3,000 and expenses. Mr. Johnson's nomination was referred to the Senate Finance Committee.

FOREST PRESERVATION.

Senator Ellsworth Presents a Bill Appropriating $1,000,000.

ALBANY, March 1.—Senator Ellsworth to-night introduced a bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the acquisition of additions to the present forest preserve.

The Governor is to appoint within twenty days after the passage of the act a "Forest Preserve Board," to consist of three members named from the State Commission of Fisheries, Game, and Forests, and the State Commissioners of the Land Office. The members of the board are to serve without compensation, and may employ such clerical and other assistance as may be deemed necessary.

The Forest Preserve Board is to have practically unlimited power in the condemnation and seizure of lands and settlement therefor. It is required to take such measures as may be necessary to acquire for the State any land, structures, or waters in the territory embraced in the forest preserve, whenever the appropriation of the same is necessary for the purposes of the act.

NEW JERSEY NOMINATIONS.

Appointments to Important Offices Made by Gov. Griggs—New Man in the Supreme Court.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—Gov. Griggs sent to the Senate to-night the following nominations:

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Associate Justice William J. Magie of Elizabeth; term, seven years; salary, $10,000 a year.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court (to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Judge Magie)—Ex-Mayor Gilbert Collins of Jersey City; term, seven years; salary, $9,000 a year.

Attorney General—Samuel H. Grey of Camden; term, five years; salary, $7,000 a year.

Secretary of State—George Wurts of Paterson; term, five years; salary, $6,000 a year.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—William Ryker, Jr., of Newark; term, five years; salary, $6,000 a year.

Commissioner of Banking and Insurance—William Bettle of Camden; term, five years; salary, $4,000 a year.

Keeper of State Prison—Samuel S. Moore of Elizabeth; term, five years; salary, $3,500 a year.

State Board of Medical Examiners—Aaron K. Baldwin, Edwin De Baum, and George F. Wilbur, (all reappointed.)

It is believed that all the nominations will be confirmed promptly.

A BOXING SHOW INTERRUPTED.

The Two Sparrers Arrested in the Hall in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 1.—The sparring exhibition advertised for to-night at the Winnikee Rink under the management of the Poughkeepsie Athletic Club, against which there has been a great outcry by the clergy and press, was interrupted by Chief Platto and six officers shortly after John Fox and Robert Gormully, two boxers, entered the ring, about 9:30 o'clock this evening. Both men were taken to Police Headquarters, followed by a great crowd, and were arraigned before Recorder Odell, charged with assault.

An injunction signed by County Judge Phillips had been served on Chief Platto, restraining him from interfering with the contests until the question of the legality of the proposed exhibition had been passed upon by Judge Hirschberg, at Newburg, on Saturday next. In making the arrest, Chief Platto acted under the direction of the Police Board. Chief Detective Humphrey of the Hudson River Railroad, who is President of the board, stated:

"There is no question of the legality of the proposed exhibition under the Horton law, but there was such an outcry against it here that I found a way of stopping it by arresting the principals for violating a city ordinance. The managers omitted to procure a license. The technical charge is assault. We honored Judge Phillips's injunction, and our action means no disrespect to him."

The prizefighters have given bail in $400 each to appear to-morrow morning. Mrs. Adolph Wimpleberg, mother of one of the officers of the athletic club, went on their bonds. When asked if she was worth four times $400, she said: "Yes, I am worth $30,000."

THE IDAHO BRIBERY CASE.

Evidence Taken by the Investigating Committee.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, March 1.—The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the charges of bribery against Senator Heitfeldt, Representative Perkins, and C. C. Fuller, sits behind closed doors, and although it has examined quite a number of witnesses, it is difficult to ascertain what has been discovered.

W. J. Beard was regarded as the most important witness, and he testified that he overheard a private conversation to the effect that Perkins had $1,500 to buy votes for Heitfeldt, and he afterwards heard that Perkins had paid Representative Joines $150 and that Fuller had also paid Joines some money for his vote. The witness said he taxed Joines with having received the money, and Joines at first denied it, but afterward admitted that such was the case. That was long before Joines made the affidavit declaring that he had been paid money for his vote.

It was elicited that Heitfeldt knew of the charges before he left for Washington, and that Gov. Slechenberg had shown to him Joines's affidavit.

Representative Fuller, who accompanied Heitfeldt to Washington as private secretary, has been telegraphed to by his friends here to come back and face the charges.

The defense is proceeding on the theory that Joines was bribed to make the affidavit, and evidence is being collected to present to the committee, going to show that Joines approached different members of the Legislature, saying there was money in it for them if they would make affidavit that they had been bribed to vote for Heitfeldt.

HER REVOLVER TRIUMPHED.

Mrs. O'Reilly Prevents the Invasion of Her Property.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 1.—Churchgoers in Kingston yesterday were startled by the sight of Mrs. Cecilia O'Reilly standing in front of her residence, on Broadway, with a drawn revolver and threatening to fill full of lead any man who dared to remove the earth to plant a pole in the curb line.

Three men who are completing a fire-alarm system had attempted to place a pole in front of Mrs. O'Reilly's house. The hole was dug while Mrs. O'Reilly was away. When she returned she protested, and filled the hole up. The men began to remove the dirt again, and the woman drove them away and placed a wagon on the spot, which Sergt. Cahill compelled her to remove.

Mayor Welber was consulted, and authorized the erection of the pole, but when Mrs. O'Reilly drew a pistol all proceedings were stopped, and she was left triumphant.

NO PARDON FOR "BUTTON GANG"

President Says They Should Suffer—Pardon in a Massachusetts Case.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The President has finally denied a pardon to the members of the "Button Gang," the Santa Fé murderers of a United States Marshal, who were respited Feb. 26 until March 23, in order to give the Executive time to examine the merits of the case, the men having been sentenced to be hanged Feb. 23. President Cleveland, in declining to interfere, says:

"I believe the homicide of which they were convicted was a cold-blooded and deliberate assassination, and that every consideration in favor of peace, good order, and personal safety of the citizen demands the execution of their sentence."

The President has granted a pardon to John E. Smith, sentenced in Massachusetts August, 1894, to four years at hard labor for stealing letters from the United States mail. Although the President did not think him entitled to clemency, his wife has had a stroke of paralysis, and he is released to take care of her and their children.

ANSWERS CONLIN'S FRIEND

Former Justice Donohue Tells Why He Tried to Make Trouble for the Chief of Police.

GAMBLING HOUSES NOT FOUND.

The City To-day, Mr. Donohue Says, Is Worse than It Ever Was—Col. Grant Sympathizes with Conlin—Parker and Roosevelt Exchange Compliments.

Nobody could be found yesterday to contradict the history of the plots and counterplots that have disturbed the harmony of the Police Board, as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, on the authority of "a friend of Chief Conlin." The history practically disclosed a scheme to ruin the Chief and to name in his place a man subservient to President Roosevelt and a plan to permit the Republican machine to appoint the higher executive officers in exchange for favorable legislative action.

Former Justice of the Supreme Court Donohue, who was accused of trying to make trouble for Conlin because of some personal grievance against John C. Sheehan, formerly Commissioner of Police, made a long explanation of his position in the matter.

Mr. Donohue prefaces his statement by saying that Chief Conlin owes to him his present high rank in the department, and that many years ago he secured his promotion to a Captaincy. He said he has no personal ends to serve, and his present action is the result of Chief Conlin's refusal to close gambling houses.

What Mr. Donohue Says.

"I sent him," said Mr. Donohue, "a list of a number of gambling houses. He saw me and said that Gideon, one of them, was an old schoolmate of his, and he said also that some of the others he knew, and he intimated that he disliked to move against them. He then said that Sheehan was behind some of them, and that he didn't want to quarrel with Sheehan and Martin because they had over 100,000 votes behind them. My answer was that no matter who had votes behind them, no one had votes to protect any place like that, and that he must act.

"I told him that the city was in a worse condition than it ever had been, and that he knew those places were running. He denied that he did. He denied his ability to close them. I told him that he lied; that he knew perfectly well that all he had to do was to give an absolute order for their closing, and that no place of the kind could run without protection.

"It is utterly untrue that I called at Headquarters to give him any list of houses. I have never been to Headquarters since I wrote him a letter telling him that he knew he was telling what was false; that all I wanted him to do was simply to do his duty; I had no desire to drag him down, nor anybody else, but he had got his position partly through my exertions, and that I determined to see if the city could not be properly governed. The dragging in of Sheehan and other names is simply to try and get their sympathy with him in his present management or mismanagement of the department. He sent me a report on the list I had sent him, the substance of which was that I was mistaken. In reply, I wrote him the following letter:

A Letter to Conlin.

"'Oct. 2, 1896.

"'Dear Sir: I return to you the inclosed as being simply a fake, whether your own or the parties that you put to do the work is a matter of no earthly importance to me. I knew when I sent you the names of places that what I stated was true, and know it now. I suppose if you will direct the same man to examine John Daly's two houses, Sheedy's house, Clark's house, and Canfield's house, you will be able to get his certificate that not only the men are not carrying on business there, but that no such houses exist. Do not take me for a fool. I have given you time and time again a fair chance, and I propose now to let somebody else raid these places, and you may then explain to the Commissioners why you could not find what I stated you can. The gambling houses that I have mentioned you know exist, and any effort to protect them will simply lead to the ruin of the man who does it. I have tried hard to be fair with you, but you seem determined not to be fair with me. Let us consider all my information to you as something that you have acted on and find nothing in; that neither Daly at either of his two places, Clark at his, Sheedy at his, Canfield at his, nor either of the other men is doing anything wrong that you can find, and then be prepared to face the music when the Commissioners find that you cannot suppress what is openly being done. I have no further feeling in the matter than my firm belief that you are simply trifling with me. Yours, &c.,

C. DONOHUE.'

Chief Conlin's Mild Reply.

"In return this man, who treats everything with contempt, wrote this:

"'300 Mulberry Street,
New York, Oct. 3, 1896.

"'Hon. Charles Donohue:

"'My Dear Judge: I am surprised and grieved at the contents of your last letter—surprised at what you tell me you are positive of in view of the reports made to me, and grieved at the language of one whose esteem and respect I hold most dear in spite of what I believe to be your unjust suspicions. Either you or I have been thrown and deceived. I have not deceived you. I have been open and sincere, and have not trifled with you as you say. The first part of next week I will take it upon myself to personally investigate, day and night, to verify what you claim to be true. Until then I beg your patience, and until then I beg you to still believe me, as ever, your most obedient servant, PETER CONLIN.'

"I immediately replied as follows:

Oct. 3, 1896.

"'Sir: Let me say in answer to your note this morning that no gambling house in this city can open without substantially your permission and police protection, and when Daly, Reed, Clarke, Sheedy, &c., are open you can easily know what it means. No policy shop or poolroom can do business without the police protection, and when you tell me Al Adams is not open it shows little regard for me, Angel Dennett, and his man Mason, nor can the man's reports do it. A report is being prepared to submit to the different Commissioners and to Dr. Parkhurst, and you can have the chance of convincing them that your reports are true. Can you tell me why Monahan was transferred from the lower district? He took efficient means to close one place, and the means closed it for the time being. Was his means used because the party did not pay him? Do not waste your time getting such reports. They amount to nothing. The same men would report as readily that no house stood on Daly's, Sheedy's, or Read's lots, or that any such men were living, if such report was desired. Take no further trouble for me. I am satisfied that it is useless to ask you. No reports such as you can send me amount to anything. You speak of going round and making an examination next week. Do you think I am a fool not to understand that an intimation between now and Sunday night will not have all those places in a position that when you personally visit them in the early part of the week, will not find them all closed up and ready for inspection? Yours, &c., C. DONOHUE.'

"He came down here after that and actually cried here in my office. I said: 'No, Conlin, do your duty. You have nothing to fear from me; you know these places are running, and you know that none of them can run without police protection.'

Gambling Houses Flourishing.

"On Monday or Tuesday of last week, I think it was, Conlin is said to have told somebody that he could not make an engagement for that afternoon because he had to go down town to meet a man whom he had sent down to pull me off. Now, Mr. Conlin had better tell who that man was and what means he was to take to pull me off. I don't want to say anything about it. Let him say who the man is. Perhaps the man's name may be interesting when it appears. He has been trying all along everything and anyhow to get me to let him off, and has sought all means to reach me to get me to stop. All I want is this: I was born and brought up in New York City, and I have some little pride in it, and today it is worse, as far as the gambling houses, poolrooms, and policy shops and all sorts of crime are concerned, than it ever was, and I desire to make the police do their duty.

"The statement that Commissioner Andrews and Counsellor Louis J. Grant were closeted with me the day before charges were made against Chief Conlin is untrue. I have not seen Commissioner Andrews for a year."

Denial from Mr. Sheehan.

According to the story of "Chief Conlin's friend," the reason for Mr. Donohue's action is to be found in the removal of Charles Knight, one of his protégés, from his place as attendant in the Court of General Sessions, by direction of Tammany Hall. Mr. Donohue conceived the notion that John C. Sheehan was in some way interested in the gamblers whose names and addresses he furnished to the Chief, and sought in that way to avenge Knight's dismissal.

Mr. Sheehan denied yesterday that he was or ever had been interested in any gamblers, and referred to his record when Commissioner of Police to support his statement.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES visited six of the places mentioned in Mr. Donohue's list, and found several of the men named as the proprietors. None of them could understand the reasons for the charges made against him, and all denied that there is any gambling, except, perhaps, some furtive poker-playing going on in the city.

Mr. Roosevelt Declines to Reply.

President Roosevelt attributes the statement given out by Chief Conlin's friend to Commissioner Parker. He at first declined to discuss it at all, and finally dismissed it in these words: "No statement Mr. Parker could possibly make is worth an answer, and no allegation he could make unsupported by outside evidence would justify even a denial. This is all mere cuttlefish work to cloud the real issue, which is whether or not gross insubordination, which, if unpunished, will utterly demoralize the force, shall be permitted to go not only without punishment, but even without investigation."

Commissioner Andrews added nothing to his statement published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, that people who look for motives in his actions outside of the good of the department are losing their time. He insists that the only point at present at issue is the arraignment of Chief Conlin on charges of insubordination for criticising the Police Commissioners.

Mr. Grant's Statement.

Commissioner Grant also declined to discuss the statement made by "Chief Conlin's friend," but gave his reasons for refusing to approve the charges of insubordination preferred against the Chief by Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews.

"I am not inconsistent," he said, "for, while I consider any criticism of the board by a policeman improper and reprehensible, I am convinced, under the existing circumstances, that the remark of Chief Conlin may be pardoned, and is not a sufficient reason for placing him on trial. He believes he has been persecuted and aggravated beyond endurance by one of the Commissioners, not only lately, but for a long time past, and he had come to me often, in a state of greatest excitement, and desperation, and said: 'Mr. Commissioner, I can no longer endure the cruel tyranny to which I am subjected and maintain my self-respect. I shall have to give up my shield and retire.'

"I have, of course, always endeavored to calm him. In the particular case in question which has brought on this trouble, the Chief had been given a peremptory order from a single Commissioner, his carrying out of which would have changed the whole system of custody of criminal records of this department, and believing, with justice, that such an important order should only be obeyed when indorsed by the Board of Police, the Chief hesitated, when, according to his own statement, he was overwhelmed with abuse because of his hesitation, and later on, was informed that if he did not obey that order promptly 'something would drop.'

He Sympathizes with Conlin.

"Now, for my part, I can comprehend that under these circumstances the Chief might have been led to make a remark which he and others would regret and consider insubordinate, but I also believed that such a remark on the part of the Chief would not be any more conducive to insubordination in the force than would be the actions and circumstances which gave rise to his remark. As to Chief Conlin's reference to the bickerings in the Police Board, those bickerings, alas, have been all too public, and too thoroughly ventilated for the remarks of any individual to throw new light upon them or upon the effect they have had.

"I voted against the trial of Chief Conlin, and against the bringing disgrace upon him because he had been a faithful and hardworking officer, above reproach, for thirty years, naturally quiet and obliging, and because the remark made under such aggravating circumstances, while reprehensible, is not criminal, and may be pardoned, and I voted as I did also because the trial of the Chief would cause a large and tedious interruption to the routine work of the department, as well as a great and unnecessary expenditure of time and money."

"Ecstatic Billingsgate."

When the statement made by Commissioner Roosevelt was shown to Commissioner Parker, with a request that he reply to it, he waved it aside with the single remark, "ecstatic billingsgate." Asked if he had anything to say about the letter written by Dr. Parkhurst, and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Saturday, Mr. Parker said he had not considered the subject.

"I notice," he said, "Dr. Parkhurst says, referring to Police Board matters, 'for the condition of affairs I believe you to be personally responsible.' I have two letters in my possession in which Dr. Parkhurst blames Mr. Roosevelt for the lack of harmony in the board. In one of them he says 'he (Mr. Roosevelt) is acting entirely without reason,' and in the other, 'The more I consider his (Mr. Roosevelt's) action the more irrepressively spring to my lips expressions of instinctive condemnation.' I believe I do not want to discuss the letter. I am afraid Dr. Parkhurst expects so much that he will never be satisfied."

MAYOR STRONG'S VIEW OF IT.

He Regrets He Ever Appointed Mr. Parker a Police Commissioner.

When Mayor Strong was asked what he thought of police methods as exposed by the statement of "Conlin's friend," published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, he said he was tired of the squabbles at Police Headquarters.

"I regret," he said, "that I ever appointed Andrew D. Parker a Police Commissioner. If I could remove him summarily he would not remain in office five minutes. His presence in office is a disgrace to the city. I have talked to the Commissioners and written to them. I can do no more. They know how I feel about the matter."

The Mayor's statement is taken by politicians to mean that the evidence presented against Mr. Parker at his trial last Spring was not sufficient to justify his removal in view of the fact that the Mayor's action is subject to review by the Governor and by the courts.

Mr. Parker, when shown the statement of Mayor Strong, said: "The Mayor says he has talked to the Commissioners and written to them; that they know how he feels about it, but that he cannot do any more. The Mayor in this one sentence touches upon what I believe has been a great difficulty on his part in understanding the situation in the Police Board. He has known two members of the board much longer than he has known me, and he has unfortunately placed in their statements such absolute confidence that he has never thought it necessary to obtain from me my version of the matters upon which they had made representations to him."

The Regents in Session.

ALBANY, March 1.—Chester S. Lord of New York City, the new Regent of the university, took the oath of office to-day before the Secretary of State. The Regents held a meeting to-day, and among other things considered the proposed legislative incorporation of the New York Law School.

Hood's Pills

Restore full regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FEDERAL COURTS.

The United States Supreme Court.

No. 446—E. Allgeyer & Co. vs. the State of Louisiana, from the Supreme Court of Louisiana.—Judgment reversed.

No. 147—The Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia, vs. Robert M. Yardley, receiver of the Keystone National Bank.—Certificate from the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.—Question certified answered in the affirmative. Dissenting, Justices Gray, Brewer, and Peckham.

No. 193—James H. Walker et al. vs. Anna L. Brown, administratrix, &c., et al.—Certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Decree reversed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Iowa.

No. 206—The United States vs. the City of Santa Fé.—From the Court of Private Land claims.—Decree reversed.

No. 114—James H. De Vaugnn et al. vs. Sarah W. Hutchinson et al. From the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

No. 33—David G. Swaim vs. the United States. From the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed.

No. 171—Margaret E. Walker vs. the New Mexican and Southern Pacific Railroad Company. From the Supreme Court of New Mexico.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 431—Samuel Witchill Barber et al. vs. the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company et al.—Certificate from the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.—First question answered in the negative, and the answer to the second question must be that Amanda Stephens took an estate tail under the devise to her.

No. 554—Leander J. McCormick vs. the Market National Bank of Chicago. From the Supreme Court of Illinois.—Judgment affirmed.

No. 128—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company vs. the State of New York. From the Supreme Court of New York.—Judgment affirmed.

No. 201—Frederick N. Pauly, receiver, &c., vs. the State Loan and Trust Company. From the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed.

Nos. 129 and 130—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company vs. the City of Chicago. From the Supreme Court of Illinois.—Judgment affirmed. Dissenting, Justice Brewer.

No. 172—Charles Wade vs. R. W. Lawder et al., administrators of Birt Ringo, deceased. From the Supreme Court of Missouri.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Nos. 8, 9, and 10, original.—Ex parte: In the matter of Samuel J. McCaully, Israel C. Kollock, and William O. Lusby.—Petitions for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari denied.

No. 701—The United States vs. the steamer Three Friends, &c. Certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Decree of the District Court for the Southern District of Florida reversed, and cause remanded to said court, with directions to resume the custody of the vessel and proceed with the case in conformity with the opinion of this Court. Dissenting, Justice Harlan.

No. 664—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company vs. Charles Haber et al.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for the second Monday of the next term, or the case will be taken on printed briefs on or before the first Monday of April next.

No. 715—Charles Clarke and Robert P. Clarke vs. the steamship Elfrida, &c.—Certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit granted.

No. 572—E. J. Augustin vs. the United States. From the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—Dismissed and mandate granted.

No. 192—William Cutajar vs. the United States et al. From the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.—Dismissed.

No. 373—Alexander S. Hooe, Jr., et al. vs. Jacob Werner et al., and

No. 374—Alexander S. Hooe, Jr., et al. vs. Hugh Jamieson et al.—Submitted.

No. 516—Pia-Koo-Yel-Lee vs. the United States.—Submitted.

No. 191—B. F. Dowell et al. vs. Daniel W. Applegate et al. From the Supreme Court of Oregon.—Dismissed.

No. 317—Howard B. Bullard vs. the Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad Company. From the Supreme Court of Iowa.—Dismissed.

No. 12, original.—Ex parte: In the matter of C. and A. Potts & Co., petitioners for a writ of mandamus to Judge Sage.—Argued.

No. 15, original—Ex parte: In the matter of Gustave Alix, master, &c. Motion to quash returned for leave to take testimony, and on return to file.—Argued.

No. 403—Boyden Power Brake Company et al. vs. George Westinghouse et al., and

No. 426—George Westinghouse, Jr., et al. vs. Boyden Power Brake Company et al.—Reargument commenced for Westinghouse, and continued for Boyden Power Brake Company et al.

To-day: Call—Nos. 403, (and 426,) 28, 68, (and 58,) 59, 449, 196, 198, 200, (and 599 and 195,) 625, 206.

Calendars for To-day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

Government Jury Cases. 8763—Edelhoff vs. Robertson. 13721—Raymond vs. Magone. 16017—Toplitz & Schwartz vs. Erhardt. 16325—Druckleib vs. Erhardt. 13824—Pratt & Co. vs. Magone. 8407—Iselin vs. Robertson. 8371—Mills vs. Erhardt. 8421—Schwetering vs. same. 8550—Affmordt vs. same. 8549—Mills vs. same. 8952—Iselin vs. same. 9044—Fleitman vs. same. 8546—Iselin vs. same. 8764—Affmordt vs. same. 9139—Same vs. same. 8762—Mills vs. same. 8987—Greef vs. same. 9025—Schweitering vs. same. 9326—Edelhoff vs. same. 9327—Schorestene vs. same. 9190—Mills vs. same. 11393—Funke vs. Hedden. 18096—Boker vs. Erhardt. 18264—Vom Cleff vs. same. 11897—Funke vs. Hedden. 12864—Same vs. Magone. 12094—Same vs. same. 12865—McCoy vs. same. 12437—Funke vs. same. 12128—McCoy vs. same. 12088—Irwin vs. Hedden. 13043—Vom Cleff vs. Magone. 12656—Same vs. same. 12439—McCoy vs. same. 16175—Irwin vs. Erhardt. 16711—McCoy vs. same. 16442—Funke vs. Erhardt. 17313—Webusch & Hilger (Lim.) vs. same. 16445—Vom Cleff vs. same. 17217—Funke vs. same. 17511—McCoy vs. same. 17920—Irwin vs. same. 17939—McCoy vs. same. 13051—Wiebusch & Hilger (Lim.) vs. Magone. 15516—McCoy vs. same. 19270—Same vs. same. 12439—Same vs. same. 12863—Wiebusch vs. same. 12095—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

64—Mollis vs. ship Tillie Starbuck. 63—Gildersleeve vs. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. 36—Meyers vs. steam tug Vigilant. 40—Green vs. Comp. Gen. Italiana de Navigazione. 41—Thomas vs. schooner Mad Anthony. 42—McBride vs. Allen. 50—Balz vs. Campania Trasatlantica. 58—Old Dominion Steamship Company vs. three life boats. 31—McWilliams vs. tug Nottinghan. 13—Steinwender vs. steamship Mexican Prince. 19—Elmenhorst vs. same. 21—Crossman vs. same. 27—Cornell Steamboat Company vs. barge Mary A. Gannon. 28—Tribble vs. tugs W. E. Street and Thomas Dickson.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

In re Henry D. Shedd. Motion to file law certificate. George F. Yeoman for motion. Court took papers.

New York and Texas Steamship Company, appellant. Motion to dismiss appeal. Edwin R. Leavitt for motion, George L. Coleman opposed.

Simeon B. Chittenden et al. vs. Frederick W. Wurster et al., appellants. Motion to prefer granted, and cause set down for March 22.

Clothilde Bodine et al. R. K. Brown et al. as trustees, and others, appellants. Motion to prefer. Albert Hessberg for motion. Court took papers.

Adelbert V. Koenig vs. United Life Association, appellant. Motion to dismiss. Louis Vorhaus for motion, Edward Oldham opposed.

Albert Spencer vs. C. Kilmer, appellant. Motion to amend decision. W. P. Butler for motion, Charles L. Lester opposed.

C. Mosel vs. W. H. Frank Brewing Company, appellant. Motion to dismiss appeal. E. J. Isecke for motion, Joseph A. Burr opposed.

Adolph Sinir, Jr., vs. Andrew Wissel et al., appellants. Motion to put on calendar submitted.

Modora A. Harrison and another vs. the Brush Electric Light Company, appellant. Motion to dismiss affidavit. Charles Roe for motion, George F. Yeoman opposed.

In the matter of Alice McGee, as executrix. Motion to open default. Amos J. Parker, Jr., for motion, S. B. Jacobs opposed.

Mary Anna Huda, as administratrix, appellant, vs. American Glucose Company. Motion to put on calendar submitted.

C. H. Woodward vs. the Holland Medicine Company, F. L. Anderson appellant. Motion to dismiss appeal submitted.

A. J. Reynolds vs. City of Niagara Falls, appellant. Motion to withdraw appeal submitted.

In matter of trustees of Peekamose Fishing Club. Motion for reargument submitted.

Henry F. Gillig vs. George C. Treadwell Company, Hugh J. Grant as receiver, appellant. Motion for reargument submitted.

The People ex rel. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, appellants, vs. County Court of Onondaga County and William Geer. Argued by Benjamin Statz for appellants, F. B. Gill for respondents.

The People ex rel. R. Crummery vs. Brooklyn City Controller, appellant. Argued by B. F. Tracy for appellant, C. J. Patterson for respondent.

The Geneva and Waterloo Railway Company, respondent, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and another, (two cases.) Argued by Albert H. Harris for appellant. Submitted for respondent.

People ex rel. the Inebriates' Home of Kings County, appellant, vs. Brooklyn City Controller. Argued by Josiah T. Marean for appellant, Joseph A. Burr, Corporation Counsel, for respondent.

The People ex rel. Patrick Byrne, vs. Timothy L. Woodruff, as Park Commissioner, appellant. Argued by Joseph A. Burr, Corporation Counsel, for appellant, Isaac M. Kapper for respondent.

Calendar for to-day.—Nos. 731, 836, 841, 844, 847, 849, 850, 854.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—8—Smith vs. A. D. Farmer Type Founding Company. 10—De Forest vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 11—National Union Bank vs. Kleinwort. 15—Halsted vs. Halsted. 26—Walker vs. Taylor. 34—Price vs. Ohio Falls Car Company. 35—Krause vs. Hagan. 38—Fandel vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 39—Sawyer vs. Badger. 40—Cuming vs. Carpenter. 49—Barber Asphalt Paving Company vs. New York Post Graduate Medical School. 50—Heilbrouer vs. New York Elevated Railway Company. 53—Arundel vs. Guiterman. 58—McKinney vs. White. 60—Klein vs. Long.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Lesser vs. Lesser. 2—Department for Savings vs. Eckhardt. 3—Marx vs. Bode. 4—Mayor vs. Bohlen. 5—Fleitman vs. Lichtenstein. 6—Murphy vs. Lauterbach. 7—People ex rel. Zeller vs. Fitch. 8—People, &c., vs. Rothfeld. 9—Matter of Westermayer. 10—Thorp vs. New York Building and Improvement Company. 11—Callman vs. Mayor. 12—Matter of H. Nicholsburg Manufacturing Company. 13—Union Wadding Company vs. Rose. 14—Matter of Hanretty. 15—Remington vs. Copeland. 16—Matter of Electric Railway Company. 17—D. M. Koehler & Son Company vs. Boylan. 18—Aparling vs. Dempsey & Smith Company. 19—Matter of Weber Piano Company. 20—Rothe vs. Gulterman. 21—Van Beuren vs. Wotherspoon. 22—Cohen vs. Boehmer. 23—Salmonowitz vs. Bruns. 24—People, &c., vs. Family Fund Society. 25—Kind vs. Moses. 26—Hardt vs. Levy. 27—Hand vs. Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company. 28—Morris vs. John Good Cordage and Machine Company. 29—Trowbridge vs. Railroad Equipment Company. 30—Krippendorf-Dittman Company vs. Cohn. 31—Matter of Lalhers. 32—Steinway vs. Steinway. 33—Bayton vs. New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company. 34—Bloomfield vs. Bloomfield. 35—Howell vs. Brauer. 36—Valdes vs. Traders and Travelers' Accident Company. 37—Bidjer vs. Seamen's Bank for Savings. 38—Matter of Eligot. 39—Matter of Shaw. 40—Schack vs. Riccadona. 41—Bryan vs. Altieri.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Pannett vs. Schnugg. 2—Matter of East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

Demurrers.—371—Laidlaw vs. Rhoads. 382—Du Quet vs. Baylis. 378—Per

WANAMAKER'S

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Just a paragraph each to several attractive offerings:

—NEW SILKS. Pompadour Taffetas, beautiful patterns, $1. Black Taffetas, durable and very elegant, $1.25 grade for $1.

—LINEN DRESS GOODS. Latest Paris Novelties. Prices $1.25 to $5.75.

—WOMEN'S DRESSES. Ready-to-wear. Carefully made by men tailors. Every Costume absolutely new. Variety large. Prices popular, $10 to $60.

—SILK SHIRT WAISTS. Made from newest and most popular Silks. A large collection. $3.25 to $16.

—HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS. Just arrived. From one of the best Irish makers. Men's, 12½c, 16c and 25c each. Women's, 12½c, 15c and 25c each.

—STEAMER RUGS. Do you sail to-morrow? A large stock of them here. $2.50 to $22.50.

—HOUSEFURNISHINGS. Articles of every-day use, that are very cheap. Among them, Clothes Wringers, 10 in. rubber rollers, hard wood frame, 95c.

—MEN'S ALL-LINEN SHIRTS. Luxuries that have been costing $5 to $10 each. We had some made abroad. Now here at $3 each. Equal to custom-made.

WOMEN'S DRESS SHOES. Patent leather, cloth tops, buttoned. Enameled leather, kidskin tops. A few missing sizes make the price drop from $5 to $2.50 the pair.

—BOOK NEWS for March is now ready. Portrait and sketch of Julia Magruder. With the new books, Dr. Talcott Williams. 5c; 50c a year.

—BOOKS. The history of the book trade in America fails to show a parallel to the cheapness and excellence of the following special series now on sale here. De Novo 18c, Astor 25c, Lotus 30c, Escutcheon 50c, Exquisite 50c. Postage extra. All cloth bound. Many choice titles.

—BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS and fashion literature. The latest issues.

JOHN WANAMAKER
New York. A. T. STEWART & CO.'S

THE PRESIDENT VERY BUSY

Enormous Mass of Congressional Acts Calling for the Executive's Consideration.

DENIES HIMSELF TO CALLERS.

Has a Touch of Rheumatism, but It Does Not Interfere with His Work —Cabinet Officers Preparing to Turn over Their Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The President was busy at his desk this morning long before many of the leading Government officials had their breakfasts. Before noon he had spent four hours studying the huge amount of legislation which has been pouring in upon him for several days.

A slight touch of rheumatism in one leg gave him an excellent excuse for denying himself to the numerous sightseers who called to pay their respects, and except members of his Cabinet and a few Congressmen who came to explain various bills, his labors were pursued without interruption.

Secretary Olney spent an hour with the President discussing departmental matters which are now being arranged in a proper condition to leave with his successor, and Secretary Carlisle, whose work is also practically done, made a short call.

Secretary Thurber's successor, J. Addison Porter of Hartford, was around the White House much of the morning, part of which was occupied in watching the practical operations of the White House staff and in getting points from Mr. Thurber about the numerous things a Presidential secretary must do.

He also looked over the private apartments and, while not deciding on their allotment, rather fancied the bright, sunny room on the southwest corner of the building, across the corridor from President Cleveland's chamber, as the best for Mr. and Mrs. McKinley. This was the bedroom of the Harrisons, and, because it is so cheery and sunny and has a southern exposure, it appears best adapted to the needs of Mrs. McKinley.

In the afternoon the President saw Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Talmage, with the Board of Trustees and other prominent members of the church he has attended during his two terms in the White House, having invited them to come to the White House to take leave of them.

To-morrow evening, the President and Mrs. Cleveland, who returned to the White House to-night at 7 o'clock, from her new Princeton home, will give a dinner to the President-elect and Mrs. McKinley, at which there will be no other guests. At this purely domestic affair, the two men will arrange the details of Thursday's programme as far as their individual actions are concerned.

The finishing touches were given to-night to the thorough renovation of the Executive Mansion. The furniture has been renewed wherever needed, the carpets cleaned, the mirror and picture frames regilded until everything looks new, although many of the ornaments and furnishings have passed through several Administrations.

Judge Advocate General Swaim's Pay.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The effort of Judge Advocate General Swaim, retired, to recover the amount of pay withheld from him under operation of the judgment of a court-martial, has been rejected by the Supreme Court, which to-day affirmed the judgment of the Court of Claims against him.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Armor Plate Matter Provokes a Long Discussion in the Senate on the Naval Appropriation Bill.

MANY CONFERENCES ORDERED.

The House Spends Much Time on the Measure to Discourage Prize Fighting—Peculiar Case of a Kansas City Bank.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate to-day, in the space of about one hour and a half, passed the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, carrying items to the amount of $7,444,677, being an excess of $1,655,000 over the bill as it passed the House. Half of the amount is to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States and half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

Then the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up. It carries $35,728,234—a little over three and a half millions more than the bill contained when it passed the House. Two and a half millions of the sum, however, is for the purpose of establishing a Government armor factory, and of producing $1,000,000 worth of armor therein, in case of the Government not being able to make contracts for armor at the price to be fixed in the bill. That price is proposed in an amendment by the Appropriation Committee at $400 a ton; but a proposition to make the average price $300 a ton was made by Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) and on these several propositions a discussion was kept up until 4:30 P. M., when, without any solution of the question, the Senate proceeded to the discussion of executive business, and afterward took a recess from 6 until 8 P. M.

Mr. Lodge moved to reconsider the Sundry Civil bill, passed Sunday night, but later withdrew the motion, saying he had been assured by Mr. Allison, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, that the provision of the bill relating to immigration, to which Mr. Lodge objected, would be dropped in conference.

Senator-elect Platt of New York entered the Chamber and took a seat in the outer row of seats on the Republican side, where he conversed for some time with Senator Quay (Rep., Penn.,) and with Representative Grosvenor of Ohio.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) gave notice that at the earliest possible moment he would ask action on the House amendments to the bill for an international monetary conference.

Conferees were ordered on the Post Office bill and on the Sundry Civil bill.

The credentials of Senators-elect Turner of Washington and Heitfeld of Idaho were read and placed on file.

The Night Session.

The debate on the Chandler resolution was resumed at the night session. An intimation by Mr. Quay that the proposition of the Illinois Steel Company to furnish armor plate at $200 per ton was a "bluff" brought forth the statement from Mr. Chandler that he believed the expenditure of $1,000,000 would enable the Illinois Steel Company or the Cambria Company, or any other company, to enter into competition for the contract, and to furnish armor plate (80,000 tons) for not exceeding $300 a ton.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) opposed both the establishment of a Government armor factory and the fixing of the price of armor at either $300 or $400 per ton.

Mr. Elkins (Rep., West Va.,) opposed the expenditure of the $3,210,000 for armor plate carried by the bill until something definite was known of the real cost of armor.

Charges by Tillman.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) asserted that the Bethlehem and Carnegie plants were not in competition, but were in collusion. People spoke of Congress controlling the trusts, but instead of this "the trusts had their hands in our breeches pockets." He hated to think that these monopolies had their paid agents in the Senate, but it looked like it. "I don't want to say anything harsh," he went on, "but God knows that I believe every utterance I have made is true."

This statement came like a bombshell in the Senate and led Mr. Hawley to demand whether the Senator from South Carolina dared to make such a charge against the Senate.

"I dare say," replied Mr. Tillman, "that as far as I can see, I can explain this on no other ground."

"And I say," retorted Mr. Hawley, "that that is an unworthy slander, unworthy of any gentleman."

"I am bound to put two and two together. I cannot explain it on any other hypothesis," said Mr. Tillman.

He went on to say that the companies got their prices "because they have friends in this chamber."

The House Attacked.

In answer to a question from Mr. Quay, Mr. Tillman said that nothing would be gained by sending the bill back to the House, for that body was in the power of trusts—the Standard Oil Company—as much as the Senate, "and every man there was manacled and under the rule of one man—the Speaker—and compelled to crawl around on their bellies like a worm or like a whipped cur."

Mr. Quay moved to lay on the table the motion to reduce the maximum cost of armor from $400 to $300 a ton, but this was defeated; yeas, 12; nays, 26.

Mr. Chandler, in a final explanation of his amendment, said there was no such thing as competition in the manufacture of armor plate, either in this country or in Europe, and that the Bethlehem and Carnegie plants were members of an international "combine."

His amendment was then adopted without division, and the total amount appropriated for armor was reduced from $3,210,000 to $2,407,500.

The committee amendment appropriating $1,000,000 for a Government armor plant was defeated by a vote of 26 to 30.

The bill was then passed, and at midnight the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

A Chicago Offer.

Congressman Lorimer had been empowered by a number of Chicagoans to offer to the Secretary of the Navy a tract of 500 acres of land on which to build a plant to manufacture armor plate. Mr. Lorimer said he had been authorized to tell the Secretary that the Chicagoans, in addition to giving the Government the land, would guarantee that the Government would not be compelled to pay switching charges, and, further, that the Chicagoans would make up the difference in freight rates between Chicago and any place nearer to the yards where warships are built. The 500-acre tract was to be advantageously situated on water.

THE ANTI-PRIZEFIGHT BILL.

Discussed in the House and Held as the Special Order—Several Conferences Ordered.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The House took a recess this evening with the bill to discourage prizefighting still under discussion. The bill would prohibit the extensive publication by newspapers and periodicals of the details of the doings of prizefighters and accounts of prizefights.

It was warmly discussed, and a motion to lay it on the table was agreed to. This was done by a rising vote, after which Mr. Aldrich (Rep., Ill.,) demanded the yeas and nays on the question. His request was carried, one-fifth of those voting on the motion to table voting for a roll call. Pending the call the House took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow. This leaves the measure unfinished business.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) presented the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and moved that the Senate amendments be disagreed to and a conference on the differences be requested. He said there were some 102 of these amendments, and if there were sufficient time he would move to go into committee of the whole and give one, two, three, or four days for their discussion. The motion was agreed to.

The Senate amendments to the Post Office Appropriation bill were disagreed to, and a conference requested. The Senate amendment to the bill providing for the sale of opium seized by the Government was also disagreed to and a conference asked.

The Senate bill authorizing the Inter-State National Bank of Kansas City, Kan., to remove to Kansas City, Mo., was passed. The bank is situated on the State line, one-half of the building being in each State. The bank desired to shift its quarters from one section of the building to the other, but, as in doing so it left the State of Kansas, a special act was necessary.

Senate amendments to the bill providing for a bridge across the Mississippi River, near St. Louis, Mo., were concurred in, as were also Senate amendments to the bill extending for one year the time for completing a bridge across the Alabama River near Montgomery, Ala.

The conference report on the bill to prevent trespassing on National military parks was presented and agreed to.

A bill repealing that section of the law providing for sending to Washington by special messenger Presidential election certificates was passed.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing the President to detail an army officer as military instructor in a school of the Greater Republic of Central America was passed.

The Senate bill to extend the use of the mails to postal cards and envelopes owned by the United States Economic Postage Association was laid on the table.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Reasons for Anticipating the President May Veto It.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The President told Senator Allison that he would not veto the Sundry Civil bill if the measure should be brought to him in time for a careful examination, and if it should not prove to be offensive in its provisions. This was a sort of non-committal promise, but it was the best Senator Allison could get.

This half pledge was given Saturday evening. Since then, an amendment has been tacked on the bill which is a direct invitation for a veto. It was put there at the instance of the Senators of the Northwestern States, and virtually annuls the proclamation just issued by the President, taking from the public domain about 21,000,000 acres of timber land. This is a pet idea of the President's, and the amendment is a thrust at him, which he may resent in a forcible way.

The President is known to be hostile to the heavy appropriations which the bill contains for a continuation of river and harbor work. There are other items which he may consider as extravagant and dishonest.

THE DELAWARE SENATORSHIP.

Another Committee Report Against the Du Pont Claim.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The belated report on the Du Pont case was submitted to the Senate this afternoon.

It recites the election held in Delaware for United States Senator May 9, 1895, at which time the Speaker of the Senate, acting as Governor by reason of the death of the Governor of the State, voted at the election for United States Senator. The only question in the case was as to the legality of the vote of the acting Governor. If he were entitled to vote, Du Pont was not elected; if the acting Governor was not entitled to vote, Du Pont then had a majority of 1 vote. The committee reported in favor of seating Du Pont, but the Senate voted the reverse.

Mr. Du Pont now seeks to open up the case on the grounds that the vote in the Senate was unfair on account of a mistake in pairing Senators.

The committee finds that no such mistake occurred. The majority of the committee, the report says, holds now, as it did when it made its report, that the Senate acted wrongly in refusing Du Pont the seat, but the committee takes the ground that the Senate, sitting as a high court on the qualifications of its own members, has decided the case, and no new information having been discovered, there is no good reason why the case should be reopened.

The report is signed by Senators Hoar, Chandler, Pritchard, Burrows, Gray, Turpie, Pugh, and Palmer.

THREE FRIENDS CASE.

Judge Locke's Decision Overruled by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In the Three Friends filibustering case to-day, the United States Supreme Court overruled the finding of the lower court, and ordered that that court again take the vessel into custody.

The Three Friends was libeled by a United States Marshal for violation of the neutrality laws in having aided the Cuban insurgents. Judge Locke of the District Court for Florida released the vessel because it had not been fitted out to aid a belligerent power, recognized as such by the political power of the Government.

In announcing the decision of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Fuller said that the proclamations of the President had given to the courts and the public due notice "of the existence of an actual conflict of arms in resistance of the authorities of a Government with which the United States are on terms of peace and amity, although acknowledgment of the insurgents as belligerents by the political department has not taken place, and it cannot be doubted that this executive action has called the neutrality act into play."

On this ground the decision is reversed.

DAVIS'S NOMINATION REJECTED.

The Senate Leaves a Vacancy for McKinley to Fill.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate, in executive session this afternoon, discussed the nomination of Henry E. Davis to be United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, and by the decisive vote of 40 to 17, laid the nomination on the table. This is equivalent to a rejection.

Owing to the delay of the Senate in acting upon this case, a special bill was passed a few days ago, giving the Supreme Court of the District authority to make a temporary appointment until the Senate acted. The court this afternoon appointed Mr. Davis.

The result is that as soon after the 4th as Mr. McKinley can give the matter his attention, he will name a Republican to fill the office.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Paul J. Dashiell of Maryland, Professor of Mathematics in the navy.

James C. Pryor of Tennessee, to be an assistant surgeon in the navy.

Two Pension Bills Vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The President has vetoed bills to pension Harriet Woodbury of Vermont and Harriet M. Knowlton of Maine. In each case a pension was sought by a remarried widow, for the death of a first husband.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The President has approved:

Act to amend the postal laws providing limited indemnity for loss of registered mail matter.

Granting a pension to Mrs. Mary Gould Carr, widow of the late Brig. and Brevet Major Gen. Joseph B. Carr.

Russell Sage's New Office.

Tenants in the Arcade Building, Broadway and Rector Street, which is soon to be pulled down, are beginning to select new business quarters. Russell Sage is going to the third floor of the Bank of Commerce building, and will be a neighbor of Harvey Fisk & Sons, who are to have offices on the ground floor. Washington E. Connor and Giovanni P. Morosini will have a Broadway office near Wall Street.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Artistic and Durable

Bedroom Suits, from $16.00 to $708.00

ROUTED TWENTY FAMILIES.

EXCITING FIRE IN THE AYLESMERE APARTMENT HOUSE.

Two Women, Overcome by Smoke, Were Carried Out by Policemen and Others Became Hysterical.

The Aylesmere, a seven-story fashionable apartment house on the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, caught fire about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and the twenty families in the building were forced to flee for their lives. No one was injured, but two women were overcome by smoke and carried out by policemen.

The fire started in the rear of a grocery store on the Columbus Avenue side of the building. It was discovered by Policeman Hack of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who turned in an alarm, and then, with three other policemen, set about arousing the tenants. Patent appliances in the halls for arousing the inmates in case of fire failed to work, and it was necessary to go through the whole building to get the people up.

Smoke filled the house rapidly, and men, women, and children rushed into the halls in a panic, the majority clad only in blankets, and a great rush was made for the stairs. Many of the women were screaming. Harris, the elevator boy, got the car running and made a dozen trips, but the car is small, and he could not do very effective work.

William Tefft, Jr., son of the dry goods merchant, lives on the top floor with his wife and baby. He caught up his child, and, shouting to his wife to follow, started to run down the seven flights of stairs. Going down he came upon Policeman Hack, who was carrying a woman. Tefft stepped on the dress of the woman, and, with the child in his arms, fell down a whole flight of steps, but both escaped serious harm.

Only the lower part of the building was damaged by the fire. The grocery store of Charles Otten was wrecked. His loss is about $5,000. The apartments of Dr. Fredenburg were badly damaged. The loss on the building is $3,000.

Another West Side Fire.

A fire occurred yesterday morning on the first floor of a five-story apartment house at 69 West Ninety-third Street. The apartments of James Doubleday were damaged $50.

BLAZE IN A WINE CELLAR.

Spanish Restaurant on Pearl Street Was Burned Out.

The Spanish restaurant of Ventura Borras, on the first floor of the five-story brick building 173 Pearl Street, was damaged about $1,000 last night by fire, which started among a lot of awnings stored in the basement, near the heater.

Mr. Borras, on discovering the fire, about 8 o'clock, emptied the contents of three water barrels on the flames, and then called in the firemen.

When they arrived the basement was in flames and dense volumes of smoke filled the place. Mr. Borras was so excited that he ran from the place, leaving about $150 in the cash drawer. Reminded of the matter by a fireman, he returned and secured the money.

The restaurant was insured for $1,500. Most of the damage was in the kitchen and wine cellar, in the basement.

FIRE NEAR A TENEMENT.

Three Alarms Turned In Because of Flames in a Stable.

A fire in a double stable at 119 and 121 West Eighty-ninth Street, at 6 o'clock last evening threatened a large tenement house to the east, and three alarms were sent in. The eastern half of the stable was occupied by Boehm & Coon of 45 Maiden Lane, and four of their wagons and six of their horses were in it. Thomas McNulty, the stableman, lived on the second floor with his wife and three children.

The western half of the stable was unoccupied. Plumbers were in it all day yesterday, trying to thaw out some water pipes, and it is believed they carelessly set fire to the place, as the flames were discovered where they had been working about an hour after they left.

The family of McNulty and the horses and carriages were taken out in safety. The fire was confined to the stables, though the roof was burned off and several times the flames threatened the adjoining buildings. The loss was about $3,000, fully insured. The stables belonged to John B. Curtis of 7 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Chimney Fire on Fifth Avenue.

Park Policeman McGuire discovered flames coming from the chimney of the residence of Heber R. Bishop, a broker, of 881 Fifth Avenue, shortly after 8 o'clock last night. McGuire, after sending in an alarm, entered the house, went to the roof, and with an extinguisher put out the flames. The damage was trifling.

A DOUBLE COLLISION.

A Cable Car Ran Into a Wagon and Was Struck by Another Car.

Two cable cars and a butcher's wagon were mixed up in a collision near One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue yesterday. Passengers in both cars escaped with a shaking up; the cars were slightly damaged, while the wagon was pretty generally demolished.

Cable car 343, which was going north in charge of Gripman Joseph Donovan, had just crossed One Hundred and Sixteenth Street when, it is claimed, George Schmitt, a butcher of 1,149 First Avenue, drove his wagon directly in front of the car. The fender of the car forced the wagon against an elevated railroad pillar, crushing it, breaking the front axle and both the front wheels. Schmitt was hurled head first to the pavement, and received a severe scalp wound on the back of his head. So great was the force of the collision that the grip iron of the car was broken, and the car itself was thrown crosswise over the track.

Just at that moment another car, No. 338, bound south, crashed into the tangled mass. The force of the last collision broke several panels and windows in each car, besides giving the dozen or more passengers a severe shock, but not injuring any of them. One passenger, Miss Annie Falks of 289 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, who was in the south-bound car, was so frightened that she fainted, but she soon recovered and went home.

Driver Schmitt was arrested as the cause of the accident. When arraigned in the Harlem Police Court it was alleged that Schmitt had willfully delayed the progress of the car from Ninety-sixth Street, during which time he would drive off the track in such a way as to prevent the car from proceeding. It was in his last effort to drive in front of the car that the collision occurred. Schmitt was discharged by Police Magistrate Brann, who suggested, however, that the car company bring a civil suit against him.

THE OLEOMARGARINE LAW.

Its Criminal Features Sustained by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The criminal features of the oleomargarine law were sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day.

Three persons were convicted in the courts of the District of Columbia of selling oleomargarine without having it stamped and marked as required by the regulations issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. They applied to the Supreme Court of the United States for release on writs of habeas corpus, on the ground that it was not competent for Congress to delegate to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or to the Secretary of the Treasury the judicial functions which they exercised in this case.

The Chief Justice held that it was a revenue law, and that the issue of stamps was purely an administrative function. The writs of habeas corpus were denied, and the petitioners were remanded to custody to serve out their sentences.

FUNERAL OF MRS. HUMPHREY.

Stenographic Notes of the Service Ordered by Senator Humphrey Destroyed by an Unknown Person.

WARSAW, N. Y., March 1.—The funeral of Mrs. L. Hayden Humphrey, wife of State Senator Humphrey, took place to-day. Among the addresses delivered was one by Susan B. Anthony. A beautiful floral piece sent by the Senate was placed beside the casket. The body will be cremated in Buffalo to-morrow.

Senator Humphrey ordered a full stenographic report of the funeral services, and such a report was made.

The report will never be written out, however, because somebody tore the stenographer's note-book into shreds while the stenographer was absent a few minutes from his office, just after the funeral.

No clue as to the identity of the person who destroyed the notes has been found, and no motive for the act has been suggested.

FAYERWEATHER WILL CASE.

Request that Certain Releases to Colleges Be Inquired Into.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—The Fayerweather will case came up before the Court of Appeals again this morning. A few weeks ago the Court of Appeals decided that nearly $8,000,000 remaining undistributed of the Fayerweather estate should go to the twenty colleges as originally intended in the will.

William Blaikie, counsel for Thomas C. Rich, one of the executors, asked that the court direct its remittitur to be so amended as to direct the Justice of the Supreme Court before whom this action was tried to consider the evidence given before him concerning the agreements made by Lucy Fayerweather, widow of Daniel B. Fayerweather, and Mary W. Achter and Emma S. Fayerweather, his nieces and next of kin.

Mrs. Fayerweather and the nieces released their interests in the $3,000,000 for which the colleges have been fighting for certain valuable considerations. Mr. Blaikie wants a jury to decide whether such releases given by the next of kin were obtained fairly or by fraud, or whether they were obtained for a consideration grossly unfair, inadequate, and unjust. Decision was reserved.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM ROEBER & SON.—Schedules of William Roeber & Son, coal dealers, at 555 West Fifty-fifth Street, show liabilities of $15,879; nominal assets, $23,923; actual assets, $7,996.

CATHOSCOPE ELECTRICAL COMPANY.—Frank J. Neally has been appointed receiver for the Cathoscope Electrical Company of 50 Broadway, on the application of the Allen Advertising Company, by Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court. It was formed to exhibit X rays.

ALBERT BEHNING.—Albert Behning, dealer in coal at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Lincoln A. Stuart, giving a preference to Jennie C. Behning for $1,900. Mr. Behning began this business about three years ago as a partner in the firm of Ebling, Brandes & Behning. They continued together until September, 1895, when Mr. Behning purchased the interests of his two partners for $8,000, and has since carried on the business alone. He recently claimed an investment of $15,000 and to owe about $9,200.

IKE J. WOLF & CO.—Ike J. Wolf & Co., wholesale dealers in clothing, at 710 Broadway, did not open for business yesterday. Persons in the building said that when the help came there in the morning, they found the place closed and went away. The Sheriff received an attachment against them for $948 in favor of James Talcott, dry goods commission merchant, for merchandise. The partners are Ike J. Wolf and Ellis Solomon. Mr. Wolf was formerly in business for fifteen years in New Orleans, and started the present business in this city in August, 1895, he being the capitalist of the firm. Their statement a month ago of their condition in August last showed assets about $50,000; liabilities, $20,000.

Out of Town.

WOMEN'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, Chicago.—Deputy Sheriff Sheridan yesterday took possession of the Women's Tailoring Establishment of T. P. Connell, 17 Congress Street, Chicago, to satisfy a judgment for $9,525.47 obtained by J. J. Kearney.

ANTON BOENERT & CO.—At Chicago yesterday, Anton Boenert & Co., bankers and steamship agents, made an assignment. No statement of assets or liabilities was given. "The failure of the National Bank of Illinois," said Mr. Boenert, "followed by the failure of several other banks caused a run on the part of the depositors. The assets will about balance the debts."

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher,
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A VICTORY FOR HENRY CLEWS.

The Federal Court Overrules the Demurrer of Jamieson & Co.

CHICAGO, March 1.—The Federal Court to-day overruled the demurrer of Jamieson & Co., stock brokers, to the suit of Henry Clews & Co. on account of failure to carry out a contract for the delivery of 700 shares of Diamond Match stock.

The brokers fell behind the rules of the Stock Exchange, and asserted that the contract they made as representatives of the Moore Brothers with Schwartz, Dupee & Co., representing Clews, was subject to the rules of the Exchange, and as that body had closed its doors Aug. 3, 1896, and was in suspension until Nov. 5, the trade could not have been closed out until after the resumption of the Exchange, and then in accordance with the rules.

The Judge said the rules of the Exchange were not properly before the court, and that he had to confine himself to the simple averments of the bill. Those averments set up a contract to sell and accept 700 shares of Diamond Match stock at a specified price, and the transaction was not tainted with gambling. It set up sufficient cause to require an answer.

Receiver for the Mullanphy Bank.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1.—Judge Valliant to-day appointed ex-Gov. William J. Stone receiver for the Mullanphy Savings Bank, which failed last Saturday. The affairs of the bank are conceded to be in a very bad condition, and it is doubtful if the depositors will realize more than 10 or 15 per cent. on their deposits.

No More Lay Judges in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—The decision of the Supreme Court holding constitutional the legislative act abolishing the office of Lay Judge in New Jersey was unanimously affirmed by the Court of Errors and Appeals to-day. This decision wipes the office out forever.

GONE MAD ON PUGILISM.

A Nevada Legislator Proposes that the State Offer a Championship Belt—Proposed Paradise for Prizefighters.

CARSON, Nev., March 1.—It is reported on good authority that Assemblyman Timothy Dempsey, who was one of the most ardent supporters of the boxing bill, will introduce a bill in the State Legislature within the next few days asking for an appropriation of $3,000 for the purpose of having made a gorgeous belt of silver, with diamond setting, to be presented to the winner of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight.

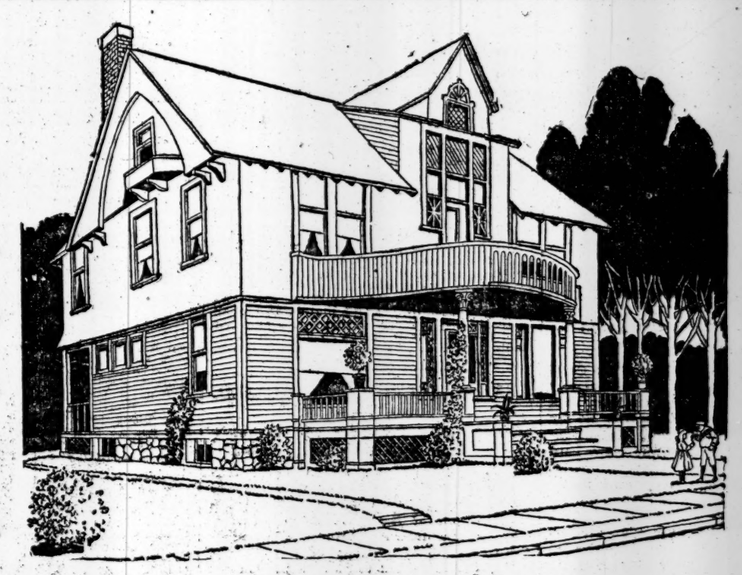
The bill is being drawn up at the present time, and it provides that the Secretary of State shall deliver the belt on March 18, along with a certificate and affidavit, notifying the world of the significance of the trophy. It is intended to have on the belt a reproduction of the official seal of Nevada and a fac simile of Gov. Sadler's signature to and approval of the measure. It is said that the Governor has agreed to sign the bill if it shall pass.

There is a rumor in the air that the Nevada Legislature will have ten days' extra session, with the idea of indulging in legislation, which, if carried out, will make Nevada a sporting paradise. The idea is to make the State a general rendezvous of the wealthy sporting men, where they can have all kinds of gambling, horse racing, prizefighting, wrestling, and the like.

Those who voted against the prizefight bill now admit that it has brought a large amount of money into the State, and an orderly class of people, instead of the crowds of impecunious toughs that were expected by the opponents of the measure.

The Population of Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 1.—The present population of Canada is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 5,125,436.



A Model $2000 House

BY WALTER J. KEITH

Will be described and illustrated, with floor plans, and sketch of interior as it will look when furnished, in THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL for March.

The architectural features which have appeared in the JOURNAL have proven practical and helpful to hundreds of people who wanted to build a moderate-priced house.

Ten Cents a Copy. One Dollar a Year

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

Gross Earnings, East of Pittsburg, of $62,096,502.66 and Net Earnings of $18,637,175.75.

The fiftieth annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for 1896, issued to-day over the signature of President Frank Thomson, shows for the three grand divisions east of Pittsburg and Erie gross earnings of $62,096,502.66, and expenses $43,549,326.91, or, net earnings $18,637,175.75. This is swelled to a gross income of $24,056,056.59 by interest and rentals. A net income of $9,391,120.70 is found after deductions for rentals, funded debt interest, and mortgage, ground rent, car trust, taxes, &c. Other deductions leave a balance of $7,231,823.26. The operation of a 5 per cent. dividend leaves to transfer to profit and loss $768,700.76, which is reduced to $598,853 by sundry amounts charged off. The profit and loss credit of Dec. 31, 1896, was $24,152,322.86. This balance, Dec. 31, 1895, was $23,553,469.86.

The general balance sheet Dec. 31, 1896, was:

Assets.

Cost of road and equipment	$121,075,946.07
Cost of securities owned	119,992,895.08
Securities, U. N. J. R. R. and C. Company	3,283,462.25
Current assets	22,921,991.06
Sinking fund, trust fund, and insurance fund	8,485,007.78
Total	$275,759,302.24

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$129,308,150.00
Funded debt	$7,943,910.72
Guaranteed stock and bonds, Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mountain, Joy and Lancaster Railroad Company	1,882,550.00
Securities, U. N. J. R. R. and C. Company	3,283,462.25
Current liabilities	18,258,722.90
Sinking funds and trust fund	10,935,183.51
Profit and loss	24,152,322.86
Total	$275,759,302.24

Changes between 1896 and 1895 are: Gross earnings $2,530,676.06 decrease 1896, expenses $1,051,329.40 decrease 1896, net earning $1,479,346.66 decrease 1896, gross income $1,123,926.20 decrease 1896, net income $1,139,311.68 decrease 1896, income from miscellaneous sources $355,420.46 increase 1896, payments for rentals, &c., $15,385.48 decrease 1896.

The results of the operations on the lines west of Pittsburg and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company were a net profit of $674,587.49, on earnings of $42,520,227.80; expenses, $29,562,596.30, and rentals, &c., $12,362,139.22.

Of the Employes' Relief Fund the report says:

"The membership of the Employes' Relief Fund at the close of the year was 40,853, the largest since its establishment. During the year the members contributed $694,776.49, while the company and its affiliated lines contributed $93,781.61 to the operating expenses, and $40,214.20 for extra benefits to members whose disability had continued more than 52 weeks, and who were therefore no longer entitled to regular benefits from the fund. The total receipts were $855,880.44, and the balance on hand at the beginning of the year was $294,954.96. After distributing $257,048.48 in death benefits, and $313,393.87 in cases of disability arising from sickness and accident, and meeting all its obligations and providing unadjusted death claims, a balance of $388,284.73 was carried over to the present year.

"The number of depositors in the Employes' Saving Fund at the end of the year was 4,944, an increase of 431. The amount received from depositors during the year was $461,189.46, and the balance in the fund at the close of the year was $1,759,893.26, of which $1,700,000 is invested in securities bearing interest at the average rate of 4 per cent.

WANT THE GOVERNMENT TO BUILD.

The Proposed Crow's Nest Pass Railway in British Columbia.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 1.—The Government has met with so much difficulty in framing a policy for the construction of the proposed Crow's Nest Pass Railway to reach the Rossland mining districts of British Columbia that it is very possible the whole matter may be deferred for another year. The opposition to the Canadian Pacific Railway getting the contract, which comes from the rank and file of the Liberal Party, is too strong for the Government to close a bargain with the railway, and therefore the matter is likely to be delayed. Then the Province of British Columbia is clamoring for a new and especial company getting the work, and this again adds to the difficulties which surround the Administration.

What Canadians generally want is that the Government should build and control this link.

No Stoves in Railroad Trains.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The law of the State of New York, forbidding the use of stoves in cars on steam railroads for heating purposes, was affirmed by the Supreme Court to-day. The case came up on appeal by the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company. In the failure of Congress to legislate on the subject, Justice Harlan said it was competent for the State to provide for the safety of passengers, both in cars running on railroads within the State or coming into the State from another State.

The Atchison Reorganization.

Arthur B. Gove, through his attorney, Roger Foster, obtained for himself and other certificate holders of the stock of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway, an order yesterday from Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, bringing in Edward King and the other members of the Reorganization Committee of the road, as party defendants in a suit that has been brought for an accounting. The allegations of the plaintiffs are that $1,400,000 obtained by the committee has not been accounted for. The order also makes the railroad and Union Trust Companies parties to the suit.

Laconia Car Works Sold.

LACONIA, N. H., March 1.—The entire plant of the Laconia Car Company, in insolvency, has been sold at private sale to Frank Jones of Portsmouth and Edward H. Gilman of Exeter, representing a new corporation, formed recently under the corporate name of the Laconia Car Company Works, with a capital of $200,000, with a privilege to increase it to $500,000. The new corporation will meet next Monday for organization.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Receivers Cowen and Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company officially deny that Freight Traffic Manager C. S. Wight has resigned. Mr. Wight, they say, has the best of relations with the management of the road.

The new management of the Long Island Railroad was consolidated yesterday by the retirement of Directors J. G. K. Duer, Daniel Lord, Austin Corbin, Jr., George S. Edgell, and A. C. Bedford, and the election of James Timpson, W. de Lancman, H. H. Vreeland, J. S. Auerbach, and F. G. Bourne. A. C. Bedford continues as Secretary and Treasurer.

Several Presidents of trunk lines met yesterday at the Central Building, in Liberty Street, and informally discussed matters that will be brought up to-day, when seaboard traffic and rate cutting are considered. It is probable that Chauncey M. Depew will accept the Chairmanship of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association, made vacant by the death of George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

East-bound tonnage from Chicago for the past week aggregated 81,564 tons, against 94,093 tons the previous week and 90,372 tons in the corresponding period of last year. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis led, with 12,420 tons. The other lines carried as follows: Michigan Central, 10,142 tons; Wabash, 6,442; Lake Shore, 8,877; Fort Wayne, 11,271; Baltimore and Ohio, 5,740; Grand Trunk, 7,553; New York, Chicago and St. Louis, 7,518; Erie, 7,313; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 4,279.

To be Deported to China.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—N. G. Hong Sha, a Chinaman, was to-day ordered by the United States Commissioner to be deported to China at the expense of the Government. He is alleged to have been smuggled into this country, in violation of the immigration laws six months ago.

Judgments.

Monday, March 1.

The first name is that of the debtor.

ADLER, Leon A., and Max Bischoff—L. S. Stroock, and others	$464
ANSTIE, Paul, and Snyder Pharmacal Company—S. S. Swain	227
BOWMAN, John P., and Porter B. Yates, executors, &c.—Frank J. Dupignac	233
BELL, Clark and Helene—J. W. Holmes	573
BUSH, Emma, administratrix—Second Avenue Railroad Company	144
BRASE, Henry and Herman—D. Finck	107
BINDSEIL, Herman F.—Belding Brothers & Co.	193
BRADY, Patrick M. and Philip—E. B. Schlesinger	275
BRANSTADTER, Henry and Zily, also Bernard Klein—Harry Jacobson	656
BALLARD, Edward O.—E. C. Mueller	52
BREEN, Michael—G. Roeback	549
BUSHE, George B. A.—Minnie D. Lyman	3,239
CONFORTI, Nicholas—G. M. Wright, assignee	416
CAMERON, William—F. L. Stanton	55
COLE, Eugene H., and Thomas J. Corning —Western Union Telegraph Company	522
CLARK, Sarah A.—The National Park Bank of New York	2,601
COOPER, Abraham, and Joseph Newmark —Alabama Pipe Company	1,467
CRYSTAL, Jacob, and Louis Welman—B. Hamburger	117
DAILY, George, and others—C. H. Meyer	140
DE VOLL, Beatrice J.—M. Sault and another	468
DAVIS, Frank C., and Estelle L.—T. Sullivan and others	143
DICKEL, Charles, Frederick Kroehle, and Carl Antony—Emilie F. Antony	2,743
DREYER, William C., and others—William R. Lewis	368
SAME—Same, costs	33
EMANUEL, O. W.—J. Kehoe	285
FERRY, Daniel, and Sarah A. White—Adaline A. Hepworth, deficiency	157
FRIEDMAN, Fannie—C. N. Lee and others	361
GILDERSLEEVE, George, and Melvina G. Honeyman—J. Laux	9,644
GRAHAM, John R., Jr.—The City of Albany	199
GOMPRECHT, Max, and William J. Davidson—E. Well	123
GOLDEN, William D.—F. A. Shaw and another	24
GUNN, Robert A., and James A. Gray—G. Eckhard	263
GOODMAN, Louis, and Pauline Lindeman—L. Weiner and another	86
HEINE, Morris, and Max Levy—S. N. Kroll	72
HARRELL, Claudius E.—American Baptist Publication Society	664
HERNSHEIM, Louis—D. Master	104
HAWKINS, David, and Charles McGuire —F. Schulz	330
HANCOX, Sarah F.—Julia Mays	108
HAGEDORN, Ernest—B. Fischer and others	86
HOEY, Fred—J. H. Baker, as receiver, &c.	201
HEINRICHS, Ernest W.—Emma Sturm	334
ISAACS, Solomon—Communipaw Coal Company	71
JOHNSTON, John H. and Albert E.; also J. H. Johnston & Co.—Union Square Bank	5,054
KRAKUR, Abe—T. E. Roessle	171
KILLEEN, Frank P.—J. Franklin	130
KROEBLER, William—H. Jankowsky	84
KOSMAK, Emil H.—J. Jennings	105
KRAUS, Morris—J. Milburn, Jr.	2,733
LOPLATTE, Pierre—J. Clavel	252
LEONARD, John F.—R. G. Leonard	95
LASKARIS, George—C. Limber	168
LOENING, Albert—J. Von Lengerke and others	28
LAWLER, James—L. Brandt	511
LOUNSBURY, Henry B.—O. J. Maigne	40
MINDIL, Philip K.—Clara L. Mindil	207
MOSES, Marcus, as Marshal—M. Michaelover	602
MARDEN, Harry and Henry C.—Lee Nutting	201
MALLARD, Harry—W. J. and Mary Farrell	52
MYERS, David C.—Edwards, Merrill & Co.	23
MURRAY, Charles E.—Bridget Goodman	52
MAULE, Alice—O. H. Durrell and others	238
McARTNEY, Robert—Prince & Kinkel Iron Works	63
McGUIRE, Charles, and David Hawkins—F. Schulz	330
NETLING, William F.—The Williamsburg Savings Bank	8,592
NATHAN, Sinai—W. Betsch	334
OPPENHEIM, B. Gerson—Matilda Weil	31
OSBORN, William—Sarah M. Ely and others	316
OPPENHEIMER, Max, and Henry Rosenheim—Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.	205
PERRY, John W.—The Meriden Britannia Company	537
PETERSON, Nicholas—J. R. Davies	817
ROHDE, Mary E.—G. B. Lauck	270
RUNKEL, Aaron—I. Kostin	40
STAMM, Emma—A. E. Doebele	126
SIEBRECHT, Henry A., and Albert Wadley—Mary E. Sparks	2,034
SALOMON, Samuel—J. B. Gibson	12
SHULYMER, George—G. B. Hope, costs	23
SACHS, Charles—R. A. Stewart and another	51
SUGENHEIMER, Jacob—L. Thurnauer and another	2,137
SALTUARY, Peter—J. Jacobs	195
THE HALL SIGNAL COMPANY—H. Bezer	342
THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE AND Machine Company—J. J. Phelan	15,711
TOWNSEND, Richard E.—F. Underwood and others	132
TURNER, William H.—Thompson E. Randolph and others	185
VAN HORN, Alfred—Thomas L. Jones and another	23
VAN HORN & ELLISON—G. E. Ranous	508
WILLINSKY, Solomon—William A. Kreuter	130
WIESSMAN, Samuel L.—L. M. Prager	22
WATERS, William E.—Thomas Garner and another	1,037
WAITE, William M.—J. R. Walsh and another	226
YENNIE, Oscar—Marie Radde	1,969
ZITTLE, Hattie E.—David Stevenson Brewing Company	313

The following judgments have been entered against the city: Floyd & Crane, $127.93; S. H. Randall, $61; J. Doscher, $389.31; J. Thompson, $1,881.92; J. De Carlo, $24.15.

Mr. Charles Austin Bates, the famous advertising writer, makes a specialty of medical advertisements. He has studied medicine and has a habit of analyzing the ingredients of every medicine about which he is asked to write, refusing to write advertisements for medicines which he can not indorse. He says of

Ripans Tabules:

"I had the formula and went through it from the ground up. I found that every one of the ingredients was put in for some special purpose, and was good for the purpose intended. I have as much confidence in Ripans Tabules as I have in anything I ever wrote about. I take them myself when I have eaten a little too much or feel nausea or symptoms of headache coming on, and I find them quicker to act than any medicine I ever took. You can feel their action in the stomach almost immediately; a very pleasant sensation. I know some people who think they can't possibly get along without them. My wife went to call one day on some friends she had known always. She found they swore by Ripans Tabules. They did not know that she knew anything about them or that I had written anything for them."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF SARAH STRANG, deceased, late of the Town of Greenburgh, Westchester County, N. Y.,: notice is hereby given that I, Charles E. Strang, husband of the late Sarah Strang, will apply to the Surrogate of Westchester County for letters of administration on the estate of the said deceased pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,064 of the Code of Civil Procedure, at his office in White Plains, N. Y., on the 20th day of March, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. All creditors of the said Sarah Strang are hereby notified to present their claims to said Surrogate on or before said 20th day of March, 1897.

This notice is given pursuant to an order of said Surrogate dated Feb. 13th, 1897, in order that the bond of the administrator need not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate.—Dated White Plains, N. Y., February 15th, 1897.

CHARLES E. STRANG, Applicant,
f16-2aw5wTu&Th White Plains, New York.

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Missouri, made and entered on the 14th day of December, 1896, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Theodore Gilman and Ward W. Jacobs are complainants, and the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railway Company is defendant, I, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of said Court, and named in said decree, will, on WEDNESDAY, THE 23D DAY OF APRIL, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the East front door of the State Courthouse on Fourth Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, but for a price not less than Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, the premises and properties conveyed by the defendant company by mortgage or deed of trust, dated January 2d, 1888, and described therein, and in said decree, as follows, to wit:

All and singular, the entire railroad of the said Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railway Company, commencing at a point on the Mississippi River, opposite the City of Quincy, in the State of Illinois, and extending to the Town of Trenton, in the County of Grundy, in the State of Missouri, whether made or to be made, acquired or to be acquired, and franchises, and all the lands and tenements, hereditaments, fixtures, goods, and chattels of said company; its property, rights, privileges, leases, and household interests and estate of every nature and description; its rails, ties, fences, buildings, and erections; its right of way, cars, engines, tools, and machinery; its books, books of account, papers, vouchers, receipts, and claims of every description; its offices and office furniture and fixtures; and all the property, rights, and franchises of any and every kind and description which the company now has or owns or may hereafter may acquire, including all and every valuable thing and things whatsoever which said company now has or may hereafter have, make or hold in law or equity, and the rights to all tolls, rents, issues, and profits which may hereafter accrue to said company from any source whatever.

The entire premises and property included in said mortgage and decree will be offered for sale and sold as an entirety and without relief from valuation or appraisement.

Before any bid will be received the bidder must deposit with the undersigned Master, in cash or a duly certified cheque of some solvent bank or like institution satisfactory to the Master, the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars; the deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down, but the deposit so received from the successful bidder will be retained and applied by the Master as part payment of the purchase price, upon the confirmation of such sale.

No bid of less than $300,000.00 will be accepted.

Said sale, upon report thereof, will be subject to approval and confirmation by said Court or some Judge thereof; and upon confirmation and approval thereof by said Court or some Judge thereof, the purchaser shall immediately pay to said Master the additional sum of $250,000.00 in cash; and the remainder of the purchase price shall be paid either in cash or in the coupon or scrip certificates of said defendant company, secured by said mortgage or deed of trust, taken at such valuation as shall be equivalent to the distributive share of the purchase money applicable to such bonds, coupons, or scrip certificates; provided, however, that the purchaser shall pay in cash in addition to the said sum of $300,000.00 so much as may be necessary to fully pay the principal sum of $250,000.00 and 5 per cent. interest per annum thereon from the First day of December, 1896, and the cost and expenses of said suit, and all charges and allowances made by the Court against the fund arising from such sale.

Upon confirmation of said sale and compliance by the purchaser wi the terms thereof, said Master will make and deliver to him a proper deed of conveyance of all said property and premises sold; and the said defendant company and the said complainants, as trustees under said mortgage or deed of trust, will also make and deliver proper deeds of conveyance of said property and premises to the said purchaser thereof.

Jurisdiction of said cause will be retained by said Court for the purpose of enforcing the terms of said decree and sale, and said sale will be made subject to the rights of the Court to retake and resell said property if the purchaser shall fail to comply with all the terms of said sale and with all the orders of said Court or any Judge thereof made or to be made in said cause.

F. L. SCHOFIELD,
Master in Chancery.
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, 40 Wall St., Complainants' Solicitor.
ja19-law14wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ISAAC L. KIP, as Trustee for Adelaide B. Harris, plaintiff, against CHARLES H. LINDSLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made on the 15th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and nineteen feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 84th Street, with the westerly side of Eighth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches, and thence westerly and parallel with 84th Street twenty-one feet, and running thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of 84th Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 18, 1897.

ROBERT STURGIS,
Referee.
ISAAC L. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 20 Nassau Street, New York.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, March 10th, 1897, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, February 10, 1897.

ROBERT STURGIS,
Referee.
ISAAC L. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 20 Nassau Street, New York.
f11-2aw3wTu&Th&Mh10.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

EAST BROADWAY, ETC.—Supreme Court, New York County.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against EUGENE F. O'CONNOR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 24th day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, situate, lying, and being in the Fourth Ward of the City of New York, and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of East Broadway and the westerly side of Catharine Street, and running thence northerly along the said westerly side of Catharine Street forty-nine feet, to land now or late belonging to John Grigg; thence westerly along said land now or lately belonging to John Grigg sixty-one feet two inches, to the eastern line of Chatham Square; thence southerly along said easterly side of Chatham Square forty-six feet and eleven inches, to the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of East Broadway with the easterly line of Chatham Square, and thence easterly along said northerly line of East Broadway sixty-three feet eleven and one-half inches, to the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot and house used as a store, situate in the Fourth Ward of the City of New York, and known as Number 152 South Street, bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of a lot formerly of Jasper Ward, on South Street; thence running easterly along the northerly side of South Street twenty-four feet six inches, to lot formerly of Thomas Buckley; thence northerly along the same seventy feet six inches; thence easterly two feet nine inches; thence northerly seven feet six inches to ground formerly of John Brown; thence westerly twenty-six feet five inches, to Jasper Ward's lot; thence southerly along the same seventy-six feet, to place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the Fourth Ward of the City of New York bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of the Bowery, (as the same has been extended,) southerly from the point of intersection with the westerly line of James Street; running thence westerly seventy-nine feet two inches; thence southerly twenty-five feet ten inches; thence easterly fifty-three feet four inches, to the westerly line of the Bowery; thence northeasterly along the westerly line of the Bowery thirty-six feet one and one-half inches, to the place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground in the Fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of the Bowery (as the same has been extended,) southerly from the point of intersection with the westerly line of James Street; running thence westerly fifty-three feet four inches; thence southerly twenty-nine feet four inches; thence easterly twenty-two feet five inches to the westerly line of the Bowery; thence northeasterly along the westerly line of the Bowery thirty-nine feet nine inches, to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

The last two above mentioned and described parcels taken together are now known by the numbers 44, 46, and 48 New Bowery or Bowery Extension, and also known and called "The Grant House"; the last described pieces of land adjoining each other, and the northerly line thereof on New Bowery being distant seventy-six feet four inches southerly from the point of intersection of the westerly line of James Street with the northwesterly line of the New Bowery, and the dimensions of said two parcels being more or less.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of the Eighth Avenue with the northerly line of Fifty-eighth Street; running thence easterly along the northerly line of Fifty-eighth Street ninety-seven feet six and three-quarter inches, to the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Fifty-eighth Street with the westerly line of Broadway; thence northerly along the westerly line of Broadway seventy-five feet eight and three-quarters inches, to the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Broadway with the southerly line of the Grand Circle; thence westerly along the southerly line of the Grand Circle seventy-five feet three and one-quarter inches, to the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of the Grand Circle with the easterly line of the Eighth Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly line of the Eighth Avenue forty feet eight and one-half inches, to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to any and all existing agreements as to party walls, and to any and all leases of said premises or any portion thereof.—Dated New York March 1st, 1897.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
mh2-2aw3wTu&F&mh24

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MAURICE MAYER, plaintiff, against ANNIE DONOHUE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 2d day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and which, taken together as one tract, are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, distant three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street with the westerly line or side of the Boulevard, formerly the Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the said southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; and thence easterly along said southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street seventy-five (75) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being seventy-five (75) feet in front and rear and ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches on each side thereof, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated New York, February 5th, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.
SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Park Row, New York City.
f8-2aw8wM&Th&mh2

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SARONY, NAPOLEON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NAPOLEON SARONY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett and Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1897. OTTO SARONY, Executor. SACKETT and LANG, Attorneys for Executor, 99 Nassau St., New York City. f23-law6mTu

SIEGERT, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS SIEGERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Abra'a Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of October, 1896. AUGUSTA C. KRANCHER, Administratrix. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Administratrix, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City. o13-law6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

RIVERDALE.—Supreme Court, New York County.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MARY E. STONE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 24th day of March 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land now situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, formerly in the Town of Kingsbridge, (late Yonkers,) County of Westchester and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of River Avenue, as laid down on a certain map entitled "Map of Riverdale, in the Town of Yonkers, belonging to Messrs. Wm. W. Woodworth, Henry L. Atherton, Samuel D. Babcock, and Charles W. Foster, made by T. C. Corneli, Civ. Eng., Dec., 1853," and now on file in the office of the Register of the said County of Westchester, which point is distant one foot eastwardly from the easterly line of the land of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and running thence along said southerly side of River Avenue, south sixty-three degrees fifteen minutes east, six hundred and fifty feet six inches, across West Avenue, as laid down on said map, to the centre line of an alley laid down on said map; thence along the centre line of said alley south twenty-one degrees thirty minutes west, two hundred and eleven feet; thence still along said centre line of said alley south fifteen degrees west, eighty-eight feet, to the northerly line of Ann W. Cromwell; thence along the land now or late of Ann W. Cromwell, north sixty-two degrees west, across West Avenue, as laid down on said map, six hundred and eighty feet six inches, to a stake distant one foot eastwardly from the easterly line of the land of the Hudson River Railroad Company aforesaid; thence northwardly on a line parallel with the said easterly line of the land of the said company, and always distant one foot therefrom, two hundred and ninety-five feet, to the place of beginning. Containing about four acres and four hundredths and three thousandths parts of an acre of land, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less; together with one-half of River Avenue adjoining said premises, subject to the use of the same by the public as a highway, and also subject as to the alley above mentioned to the covenants and agreements contained in certain agreement made by and between Catharine Hatch, of Conn., Page 209, on the 31st day of December, 1895, and provides for the payment of a ground rent of three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and all taxes and assessments and water rates by the lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assignees during said time.—Dated February 27, 1897.

R. DUNCAN HARRIS,
Referee.
R. DUDENSING, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 145 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Premises No. 304 West 46th Street.
mh2-2aw3wTu&F&mh24

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
Room 8, City Hall,
New York City, February 17th, 1897.

Pursuant to directions given me in the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council February 9th, 1897, and approved by the Mayor February 13th, 1897, viz.:

Resolved, That Monday, March 22, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, be and they hereby are designated as the time and place when and where the application of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company to the Common Council of the City of New York for its consent and permission to the construction, maintenance, and operation by the said petitioner of the street-surface railroad extensions or branches mentioned in the petition of said company for such consent and permission, through, along, and upon the surface of Kingsbridge road, or Broadway, and other streets, avenues, boulevards, and highways set forth in said petition, and therein designated, will be first considered; and that public notice be given by the Clerk of this Board by publishing the same daily for at least fourteen days in two daily newspapers, published in the City of New York, to be designated therefor by his Honor the Mayor, according to the provisions of section 92 of the Railroad Law, as amended, such advertising to be at the expense of the said petitioner.

Public notice is hereby given that at the time and place mentioned in the resolution the following application of the 42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company will be considered, as is required by the provisions of the railroad law:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

The petition of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company respectfully shows:

That said railroad company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and for many years owning and operating a street surface railroad on Forty-second Street, from the Hudson River to East River, and to Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and upon Tenth Avenue, the Boulevard, and Manhattan Street to Fort Lee Ferry, and also upon St. Nicholas Avenue, from Manhattan Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and along One Hundred and Tenth Street to the easterly terminus thereof. That said company also transfers passengers with the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and also with the Second Avenue Railroad Company at One Hundred and Tenth Street, and at Forty-second Street, thereby enabling passengers, by means of these two great railroad lines of the east side of the city, to reach the Grand Central Depot and the central and upper western portions of the city, and to the Fort Lee Ferry at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, by continuous ride, if so desired, from the City Hall and from Fulton and Peck Slip ferries.

The said company proposes to extend its system by constructing a railroad, as branches or extensions of its present line, through, upon, and along the following streets, avenues, roads, and highways, as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of Manhattan Street and the Eleventh Avenue, or Boulevard, and there connecting by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the company's existing railroad on Manhattan Street; running thence northerly, with double tracks, through, upon, and along the said Boulevard to the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, thence through, upon, and along the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, to and across the bridge over the ship canal; thence through, upon, and along the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, from the bridge over the ship canal to and across the bridge or proposed new bridge over Spuyten Duyvil creek at Broadway; thence northerly from said bridge over Spuyten Duyvil creek at Broadway through, upon, and along Broadway to the city line.

Also from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, and Riverdale Avenue, running thence northwesterly and northerly through, upon, and along Riverdale Avenue to the city line.

Also from the intersection of the Boulevard and the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, at or near West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, through, upon, and along the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, to its junction with Amsterdam Avenue, at or near West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

Also from the intersection of the Eleventh Avenue, or the Boulevard, and the Kingsbridge Road, at or near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, running thence northerly through, upon, and along the Eleventh Avenue to Naegle Avenue; thence through, upon, and along said Naegle Avenue to its intersection with Academy Street; thence northwesterly through, along, and upon Academy Street to the Kingsbridge Road, there to connect by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the said proposed railroad upon Kingsbridge Road.

That said proposed extensions will supply much needed facilities for public travel and intercommunication between widely separated portions of the city, and will give a new impetus and encouragement to the development of an important section thereof, the proper growth of which has been retarded by the want of railroad accommodation.

That the said railroad on said branches or extensions is to form a part of its present railroad, and be operated in connection therewith, so as to give a passenger for a single fare of five cents one continuous ride over and upon said existing railroad of the company and said extensions or branches.

That the length of said railroad on said proposed branches or extensions is twelve and one-half miles, or thereabouts, and the same is to be operated by animal power, cable, or electric motive power, or by any other power other than locomotive steam power which the same company may be lawfully authorized to use.

Therefore your petitioner prays that the Common Council of the City of New York may grant its consent and permission to said company to extend its existing railroad tracks and construct, maintain and operate an extension or branches of the railroad of said company in the City of New York upon the streets, avenues, and highways above mentioned, together with all necessary connections, turnouts, sidings, and switches necessary for the proper working and accommodation of the cars to be run over such extension or branches in connection with the present existing railroad of said company.

Dated New York, January 29, 1897.

[Seal.] THE FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE, AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, by ALBERT J. ELIAS, President.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

Albert J. Elias, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the President of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, the petitioner named in the foregoing petition; that he has read the foregoing petition by him subscribed, and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true to the knowledge of the deponent except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true; and further that he signed said petition as President of said company by the authority of its Board

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month $1.00
Three Months $2.50
One Year $10.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY:
Per Year $8.00
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month $1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—La Falote—8:15.
CHICKERING HALL—Banjo Concert—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. 11:00 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph—Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GALLERIES OF FINE ARTS SOCIETY—Architectural League Exhibit—Day and Evening.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Beau Brummell—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Tata-Toto—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Spiritisme—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Concert—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—The Three Guardsmen—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
SHERRY'S—Mardi Gras Entertainment—4:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating Day and Evening. Hockey Match—8:00.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1897.

GROVER CLEVELAND AS PRESIDENT

The best history of Mr. CLEVELAND'S two Administrations is that written by himself. His messages and public papers furnish material for an estimate of his character, an understanding of his principles, and a judgment of the value of his services to the country. I do not propose in this article to review in detail the acts and events of his eight years in the Presidency, but only to consider some matters of public business, not yet out of controversy, in which he took such a part as to win distinguished reputation and the unremitting attention of numerous enemies. The Executive acts and policies which have provoked the bitterest opposition are those which make Mr. CLEVELAND so great a figure in our gallery of Presidents. They are necessarily the most interesting chapters in the story of his public service.

I.

THE COVENANT WITH THE PEOPLE.

This is a Government of law. That was the basis of Mr. CLEVELAND'S covenant with the people when he entered their service. It has been the guiding principle of his two Administrations. To read his public papers and to study his acts is to be convinced that the intention to ascertain the law and to be guided by it has been always uppermost in his mind, the controlling force in his career. Fidelity to this supreme duty, as he conceived it, has cost him much. It has caused differences with respected party leaders who were in general sympathy with his purposes. It has completely estranged powerful Democrats who were able to deprive him of the support of great States and to turn against him their Members and Senators. It has provoked implacable enmities potent enough to obstruct or thwart his greatest designs and his highest policies. It defeated him in 1888—perhaps fortunately, for the country had no such need of him in the uneventful four years of Mr. HARRISON'S term as it has had since March 4, 1893. It has evoked a tireless defamation that has poisoned the minds of multitudes of his countrymen against him. It has separated him from the councils of his party, which presently plunged headlong down to dishonor, disruption, and defeat under the guidance of men who hate him. He might have lived a quieter life in the White House, with fewer troubles and not so many disappointments, had he been facile in compromises and less scrupulous about the exact performance of his covenant. But Mr. CLEVELAND was never a man who spared himself from love of ease. His stern soul has found a higher joy in writing messages of veto and rebuke in the solitude of the Executive chamber at midnight than in the approbation of politicians. It is a Government of law and he was its chief instrument. That was satisfaction enough for him.

That he should be a sound lawyer was of primary importance. That qualification he possessed. Those who doubted it in the beginning were convinced by the solid reasoning of his early veto messages, and especially by that almost defiant communication in which he denied the Senate's request for papers relating to suspensions of public officers, the famous "innocuous desuetude" message of March 1, 1886. That message showed some other qualities besides his respect for the law, that come to the fore in every analysis of his character. It showed the rugged strength of the man, his firm confidence that he understood the people and that they would rightly understand him. "The pledges I have made were to the people," he wrote, "and to them I am responsible. I am not responsible to the Senate, and I am unwilling to submit my actions and official conduct to their judgment." On the part of the Senate this was purely a game of politics. The Republican Senators wished to force the President to admit that he was ordering suspensions and removals for political reasons. Some of the friends of civil service reform had serious misgivings about the President's position. They withheld full faith and credit from his declaration that "not a suspension has been made except it appeared to my satisfaction that the public welfare would be improved thereby." But those critics appeared to forget that in a public service made absolutely partisan by an unbroken Republican sway of twenty-four years a multitude of changes were demanded in the interests of the reform itself. The extensions of the rules made by Mr. CLEVELAND in his second term would not have been humanly or politically possible if he had not in his first term laid his firm hand upon the party machine which the Republicans had made out of the Federal service.

II.

STRICT CONSTRUCTION.

The most compact and satisfying exposition of the principles upon which he conducts the public business that I recall in Mr. CLEVELAND'S utterances is to be found in this passage from his message of Feb. 16, 1887, vetoing the Texas Seed bill, authorizing a distribution of seeds in the drought-stricken counties of Texas:

"I can find no warrant for such an appropriation in the Constitution, and I do not believe that the power and duty of the General Government ought to be extended to the relief of individual suffering which is in no manner properly related to the public service or benefit. A prevalent tendency to disregard the limited mission of this power and duty should, I think, be steadfastly resisted to the end that the lesson should be constantly enforced that though the people support the Government, the Government should not support the people."

Protection, pensions, and silver free coinage, the three great domestic questions of policy in respect to which President CLEVELAND has been conspicuously aggressive, all fall within the scope of this clear pronouncement. Paternalism is the root of them all. The practice of asking the Government to employ its power or its funds for the advantage of individuals who make no return in public benefit or service is the abuse that Mr. CLEVELAND struck at in his tariff message of 1887, in his innumerable vetoes of pension bills, and in his sturdy and consistent opposition to the demands of the free-silver men.

III.

THE TARIFF.

The tariff message has been commonly set down as a political mistake. That view is justified, possibly, to the understanding of those who still believe that Mr. HARRISON was elected because of the American people's devotion to the cause of protection. But the sweeping Democratic victories of 1890 and 1892 disclosed the fatal error of that view. They vindicated Mr. CLEVELAND'S judgment. But whether it was politically expedient or inexpedient, that mesage was an inevitable outcome of Mr. CLEVELAND'S principles and sense of public duty. On taking office in March, 1885, he had pledged himself "to relieve the people of unnecessary taxation." In December, 1887, he expressed his conviction, ripened and confirmed by close study of the public interests: "Our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable, and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended." GROVER CLEVELAND was not the man to dodge the main question and appeal to the people on empty issues. The country was overtaxed $55,000,000 a year by its tariff laws that had been shaped by private interests for their own advantage. That was the condition. He made it the issue. He and his party were defeated, but the thorough, systematic education of the people during the debate on the Mills bill and throughout the campaign destroyed the foundations of the protectionist temple and made it impossible that that edifice should ever be permanently reconstructed in this country during the lifetime of the voters who then first learned what the doctrine means and how many abuses it shelters. Mr. DINGLEY and his tariff tinkerers will presently discover how lasting are the teachings of that great campaign of education.

No disappointment of his executive career was so keen and disturbing as the fate of the Wilson bill, smitten by "the deadly blight of treason" in the Senate. Mr. CLEVELAND was always a Democrat. That party was the party of tariff reform. Every platform recorded its pledges, and these he affirmed by his own repeated promises, born of a deep conviction that protection had exceeded its privilege and become a burden upon the people. "Our abandonment of the cause," he wrote to Mr. WILSON, when the bill was ordered to a committee of conference of the Senate and House, "or of the principles upon which it rests, means party perfidy and party dishonor." "My public life has been so closely related to the subject," he wrote, "I have so longed for its accomplishment, and I have so often promised its realization to my fellow-countrymen as a result of their trust and confidence in the Democratic Party, that I hope no excuse is necessary for my earnest appeal to you that in this crisis you strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith and a sturdy adherence to Democratic principles." It was when the Wilson bill, mauled out of all likeness to its original self by the Senate, acting at the behest of private interests, deformed by over 600 amendments, and saddled with an unconstitutional income tax, had at length reached his desk that his just anger broke forth in the declaration that "the trusts and combinations—the communism of pelf—whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserved, should not be forgotten nor forgiven." Free wool was about all that was left of the bill. He could not sign it. But as, with many evil features, it promised to work some good, he withheld his veto and suffered it to become a law. Mr. CLEVELAND wastes no time in punishing his enemies, but he would have been less than human had he not taken a grim satisfaction in observing how Time's revenging cudgel has descended upon the heads of the men who then cheated him of his triumph.

IV.

PENSIONS.

Mr. CLEVELAND ends as he began, by vetoing private pension bills. In his first term he vetoed 253 of these measures, and only the other day he returned one without his approval. out of the 700 passed by this Congress. The unworthiness of the applicant, the want of merit in the case, defects of proof, previous rejection by the Pension Bureau, and gross blunders of the lawmakers, undetected in the reckless haste that rushes these bills through, sometimes at the rate of one every forty seconds, have furnished justifying reasons for the President's vetoes, but he feels that the immense labors he has devoted to the faithful examination of pension cases have been substantially wasted, since he has neither checked the waste and misuse of public funds by a demagogue Congress, nor opened the eyes of the people to the consequences of this abuse of power. That Congress, like a drunken sailor, should fling the taxpayers' money into every outstretched palm, and run up an annual bill of expense for pensions exceeding the cost of maintaining the standing army of a first-class European power, is a matter of grave concern. The $140,000,000 we pay out every year for pensions empties the Treasury and deranges our fiscal affairs to a degree that shakes business confidence at home and abroad. It burdens the people with taxes and frightens them with deficits. Our revenue is ample "for the needs of the Government economically administered," but it is not equal to the drafts of a prodigal and irresponsible Congress, and cannot be made so short of virtual confiscation. But the waste of public money is of inferior moment. The major evil is the demoralization of public sentiment. The one is a surface wound that time kindly cures. The other is a disease that preys upon the vitals of the Republic. Nations perish of such corruptions. "The lesson should be constantly enforced that although the people support the Government, the Government should not support the people." We come back to the principle of the immortal veto of the Texas Seed bill. The Government should not support the people. President CLEVELAND sees how the obliteration of that principle by laws that extend the support of the Government to a million pensioners without discrimination between the worthy and the unworthy has broken down the self-respect and destroyed the self-reliance that have made American citizenship a birthright to be proud of. Shameless beggary has become a pursuit in prosperous communities and the auxiliary vice of perjury flourishes by its demand. What sustenance can civic virtue expect, what permanent support can good government hope for, from an electorate so largely debauched by the distribution of bounty notoriously unearned? The greed it engenders but cannot content shows itself in Ocala platforms, in schemes for loaning Government funds on farmers' crops, in demands for unlimited paper money, in the appalling total of six million votes cast for a debased silver dollar, in Bryanism, in Socialism, and in the thousand hare-brained schemes devised by the vast army of loafers whom pension extravagance has taught to believe that it is a function of the Government to support the people. But protection is the parent vice of all this brood. Before we had a pension list the system of collecting tribute from the many for the enrichment of a few was in full and triumphant operation.

V.

SILVER.

When this Nation was within a few hours of a silver basis and a dishonorable bankruptcy, President CLEVELAND made a contract with J. P. MORGAN and AUGUST BELMONT for the purchase of the gold that averted the disaster. That timely measure and the fiscal policy of keeping faith with the Government's creditors, of which it was the most conspicuous act, constitute, in the minds of the business men of the country and of all enlightened patriots, his chief title to grateful remembrance. Detraction has wearied its forked tongue in the utterance of calumnies about the "secret bond contract." It saved the country. It was the only way to save the country. The men with whom the President and his Secretary of the Treasury dealt were the only ones equal to a transaction of that magnitude. There was no time for bond peddling. That was precluded by the suddenness and the alarming volume of the demand upon the Treasury gold. Bad as the actual situation was, a worse situation, the very worst, was to come, and come immediately. They knew that very well in Washington. The contract, or a suspension of payments—that was the choice. Mr. CLEVELAND chose like a clear-sighted and resolute man. After all, what do the unread slanders of a few newspapers that are malicious without being ignorant, and the echoing abuse of the Populist mob that is ignorant without being malicious, weigh against the President's immensely comforting consciousness that he protected the capital and the industries of this country against a panic and financial convulsion more devastating than any that ever visited it?

Upon the question of silver, the direful spring of unnumbered ills, the views and the policy of Mr. CLEVELAND have been sound, bold, and absolutely consistent from the first. He declared unequivocally in favor of stopping the coinage of silver dollars under the Bland act in his letter to A. J. WARNER and his bimetallist friends, in February, 1885, before he was inaugurated. He repeated and urgently pressed that recommendation in his successive annual messages, up to the message of August, 1893, addressed to the special session convened by him for the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase act of 1890. His later efforts to stem the tide of delusion that has swept the Democratic Party far away from its ancient faith might have met with greater success had he been on better terms with the active leaders. Senator GORMAN knew in January what Cleveland Democrats did not find out until May, that the Bimetallic League had won, and that the nomination of a free-silver candidate was assured. But there is some personal satisfaction in not being in the political confidence of Senator GORMAN.

Mr. CLEVELAND stopped the purchase of silver, and so removed one menace to financial stability. By repeated sales of bonds he has maintained the gold reserve. He has not been able to break the "endless chain" that bears away the gold reserve whenever confidence is shaken. The retirement of the greenbacks and the creation of a sound currency system not depending on the Government for its working, though urged by him and by Mr. CARLISLE, is a constructive task of high necessity which he is forced to leave to the genius of some future Administration, evidently not the one just now about to enter upon its duties.

VI.

HAWAII.

The Hawaiian monarchy was overthrown, the revolution effected, and the Dole republic set up with the active connivance of the United States Minister and under the protection of United States arms. "The duty of diplomatic representatives of the United States in foreign countries in times of insurrection is scrupulously to avoid interference in the struggle and to refuse to acknowledge insurgent authorities until permanently established." That is the rule and the practice of this Government, a caution uniformly embodied in its instructions to its diplomatic agents. Minister JOHN L. STEVENS, Mr. BLAINE'S old friend and neighbor, was not restrained by any such principle. His correspondence with the State Department shows that he was in the secrets of the conspirators more than a year before the revolution. The United States marines from the Boston were sent ashore on his demand, at a time when peace prevailed, and no American life or interest was imperiled. The republic was proclaimed under the immediate protection of this armed force, and, disregarding the protests of the lawful Government, Minister STEVENS promptly recognized it in the name of the United States. By an abuse of authority, "a great wrong had been done to a feeble but independent State." Ought not this wrong to be undone "by restoring the legitimate Government"? asked Mr. GRESHAM. The Washington end of the conspiracy was crushed at once by Mr. CLEVELAND by his withdrawal of the annexation treaty negotiated by President HARRISON and sent to the Senate for ratification. In reviewing this disgraceful chapter of our diplomatic history, Mr. CLEVELAND expressed himself in strong terms:

"The President is satisfied that the movement against the Queen, if not instigated, was encouraged by the representative of this Government at Honolulu; that he promised in advance to aid her enemies in an effort to overthrow the Hawaiian Government, and set up by force a new Government in its place, and that he kept this promise by causing a detachment of troops to be landed from the Boston on the 16th of January, and by recognizing the Provisional Government the next day, when it was too feeble to defend itself, and the Constitutional Government was able to successfully maintain its authority against any threatening force other than that of the United States already landed."

In private conduct the obligation to repair a wrong done to another is one which every honorable man recognizes and fulfills if reparation be in his power. It was essential to the preservation of our National honor and self-respect and for the overthrow of a dangerous precedent that the irregular proceedings of Minister STEVENS be disavowed and their results effaced. Mr. CLEVELAND was keenly alive to this obligation. The performances of STEVENS were lawless. The President was himself a devout respecter of law, and accustomed to exact respect for it of others, even when they did not like it. It was his wish and purpose to undo what STEVENS had wrongfully done, to restore the legitimate Government, on condition that it pardon those who had been led into the insurrection by our interference, and to withdraw with honor from the wretched entanglement. But the Dole Government, grown strong and valiant in possession, refused to retire. President CLEVELAND could not employ force against it except by the authority of Congress empowering him to make war, and the Senate declared that the new republic should be formally recognized. The President's power and responsibility were at an end, and he turned the affair over to Congress, in which the mysterious interests that prompted STEVENS'S interference and gave such surprising animation to the annexation project have always been powerful.

JOHN L. STEVENS sleeps in his grave. But the Hawaiian annexation job lives, and has of late showed signs of fresh vigor and hope renewed. Under the new Administration the union of this remote and unassimilable crazy quilt of nationalities with our Republic may be accomplished. Time may make amends to the Hawaiians for our meddling, but there will be no moral justification of our acts. Meanwhile, the voluble assailants of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Hawaiian policy can find no better defense of their own position than the reiterated assertion that Queen LILIUOKALANI is fat, coffee colored, and not nice.

VII.

VENEZUELA.

The message of Dec. 17, 1895, asserting the application of the Monroe doctrine to Venezuela's boundary dispute with Great Britain was a peace message. Now that two arbitration treaties have come of it, that statement is easy and safe. But as I said it was a peace message when it was delivered, perhaps the accusation of parading wisdom after the event will not lie against me.

President CLEVELAND did not send that startling message to Congress on that Tuesday merely because it was a convenient occasion and the message happened to be ready. The time was not of his choosing. It was imperatively appointed for him by swiftly marching events. The boundary dispute was more than three-quarters of a century old. It had been in an active phase for a score of years. It had engaged the attention and enlisted the good offices of every Secretary of State since Mr. EVARTS. It had been for months the subject of diplomatic correspondence between Secretary OLNEY and Lord SALISBURY, a correspondence growing out of investigations undertaken in pursuance of Mr. CLEVELAND'S resolve to ascertain what there was in the Monroe doctrine, and what duties it imposed upon this Nation and upon him. A conclusion had been reached, the correspondence had gone on leisurely enough, and the President's brief and calm reference to the subject in his annual message suggested nothing more than that an old international question was still holding to its slow course through the channels of plodding diplomacy.

Two weeks later this serene and academic situation was suddenly and completely altered. So far as the public knowledge goes, Friday, the 13th, and Saturday, the 14th, were marked by no unusual events or excitement in the Department of State. But the President returns in haste from a brief outing. There are conferences with the Secretary of State, prolonged through the entire evening. A syllabus of points and heads of discourse is drawn up and placed upon the President's desk. Mr. OLNEY retires. At midnight Mr. CLEVELANDS sits down to write the special message. He has completed it at 4 o'clock in the morning. Accustomed as he is to long night labors, these are extraordinary hours. Plainly there is an emergency. The message itself left no doubt about that. The Monroe doctrine, it declared, "was intended to apply to every stage of our National life, and cannot become obsolete while our Republic endures." That was only a restatement of a position taken months before. There was nothing startling in that. But there was new matter in these three concluding paragraphs of the message that instantly arrested the attention of civilized mankind:

"When such report is made and accepted, (the report of the commission appointed to determine the true divisional line,) it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right to belong to Venezuela.

"In making these recommendations, I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred, and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow.

"I am, nevertheless, firm in my conviction that, while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization, and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of National self-respect and honor beneath which are shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness."

Those words sound like war, but they insured peace. How can anybody who reads them with his eyes fully open fail to understand what had happened—or rather was about to happen? No gentle and ladylike remonstrance would have changed the course of proximate events. The ponderous executive fist had to come down with a thump that made people leap to their feet, and it did. The blow was heard and heeded. First, there was a British Blue Book, showing a decent respect for the opinions of mankind. Then there were negotiations. Now Venezuela and her powerful co-disputant have honorably come together in a treaty, and the long controversy goes to arbitration.

"But we were in danger of war, there was a panic, and Stock Exchange values shrank four hundred millions." Let the Stock Exchange think on its mercies. A war averted doesn't shrink values a tenth part as much as a war fought.

VIII.

ARBITRATION.

That the treaty of arbitration is a measure initiated and not achieved during his Administration does not rob Mr. CLEVELAND of the crowning glory of his career. It is a policy, as applied in this treaty, that originated in the broad and noble mind of Mr. GRESHAM. He could not have passed it on to an abler or more sympathetic successor than Mr. OLNEY. Nor have we had since LINCOLN a President more heartily in accord with this lofty principle of advancing civilization than Mr. CLEVELAND. It is a lamentable state of things that has prevented the ratification of the treaty. Partisan jealousy of Mr. CLEVELAND among the Republicans and the old hates that have long been the sole springs of policy among his Democratic enemies in the Senate have together prevailed over a measure as to which delay was uncalled for and postponement a National disgrace.

IX.

CUBA.

A President who was seeking a popular party issue, something that would make a campaign "run itself," like a prairie fire, would have been under great temptation last Summer to stir up trouble with Spain as an excuse for giving the Cubans their freedom. Mr. CLEVELAND'S notable lack of interest in the Bryan canvass was not his only shield against this temptation. He is not capable of perpetrating an international wrong to make party capital. At a time when there was much crying out for recognition and intervention, he found sure support for a different policy in law and unbroken National usage. Recognition of Cuban belligerency would have been a popular stroke, but it would have done harm to the insurgent cause and to our own interest. It would have been a reversal of the policy we have invariably pursued in recognizing new nations and changes of Government, since we have always awaited their firm and uncontested accomplishment, and would have been an act of open unfriendliness toward Spain which nothing in her conduct and no consideration of our public interests has justified. Mr. CLEVELAND deeply sympathizes with the aspirations of the Cubans. What accidents of fortune might befall them if his Administration were prolonged, with the chances of Spanish indiscretions, may be surmised from a careful perusal of his last annual message. But the occasion of just intervention has not presented itself. He has adhered strictly to the obligations of the Nation, and he has earned the grateful esteem of millions of his countrymen by his resistance to the reckless projects of the ferocious warriors of the Senate. As a defense against the Nation's internal enemies, a President with backbone is a boon.

X.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

No President will ever become popular by reason of his fidelity to the principles of civil service reform. The brute mass of opposition which so often and so long beat back the pioneers of that cause has been overcome. The principle is established. It will stand. But it has not been set up and it will not be maintained because the politicians like it or because the masses of the people are much interested in it. The evident virtue of the principle and its efficacy as a cure for the spoils evil have put it into the law. Earnest men have worked hard for it, but you could not get a campaign mass meeting to hurrah for it with half the heart they would put into a three times three for a resolution to send warships to Havana. A President who carries the banner of civil service reform far into the enemy's country and plants it there is like a soldier fighting alone and in the dark. He may show great courage, he may achieve precious results, he may do his country rich service, but he will not fire the popular heart nor win plaudits beyond the sympathetic few who know what a brood of mischiefs he stamps out with every extension of the principle. When Mr. CLEVELAND visited New York shortly after his first election to the Presidency I said to him what was then in everybody's mind, that he had killed the sectional issue between North and South. The Republicans had raised that cry against him in 1884, it had failed, and they would never raise it again. They never have raised it, and it is a boon beyond price that by calling him to the Presidency the country has flung that ugly old bogey into its grave. But the burial of the sectional issue is hardly so great a service as the burial of the spoils system. The spoilsmen have not yet found out, they do not at all understand, how much their pasturage has been abridged by Mr. CLEVELAND. He has put them out of half their demesne. He has far surpassed the joint achievements of ARTHUR and HARRISON in extending the application of the rules, and there are not enough classifiable places left outside the classified service to give any future Executive a chance to outshine him in this honorable distinction. By the original act 13,924 places were brought within the classification. During President ARTHUR'S term 1,649 were added by natural growth, and in Mr. HARRISON'S Administration 8,690 places were classified by Executive order and 7,427 were added by natural growth, a total increase of 17,766 for these two Republican Administrations. During Mr. CLEVELAND'S first Administration he added 7,259 places by Executive order, and there was a natural increase of 4,498 places. But since he came for a second time to the White House, on March 4, 1893, he has by a series of Executive orders, made such tremendous additions to the classified service that the approximate total of the places now under the rules is 87,107, against 43,447 four years ago. He has more than doubled the classified service, the increase in his second term being 43,660 places. The crowning act was the order of May 6, 1896, which swept within the protection of the law "every position to which the act of 1883 is applicable, with the exception of the fourth-class Postmasterships and minor positions specifically excluded." Practically "the entire executive civil service throughout the United States" was by that order put beyond the reach of the spoilsmongers. Of the 91,610 places not under the rules, 72,371 are considered classifiable, 66,725 being Postmasterships of the fourth class. A great branch of the public service in which the pay roll expenditure is over $100,000,000 per year has thus come to be administered throughout more than one-half its extent upon business principles, and it is to GROVER CLEVELAND'S courage and conscience and persisting fidelity to his strong sense of public duty that this marvelous reformation is chiefly due.

XI.

PRIVATE LIFE.

In retiring from the Presidency, Mr. CLEVELAND only nominally retires from the public service. His official example will be a continuing influence. His sense of the obligations of office as a public trust has been higher and more austere than that of any President since WASHINGTON. Future Presidents will hesitate to fall visibly below his standards of fidelity. But it is not alone by recorded example that he will continue to serve his countrymen. His great abilities and the wisdom of his long experience will be at their service for counsel. Mr. CLEVELAND is as young in spirit as when he first entered the White House, as ardent in support of good causes, and as energetic in his disposition to labor for their success. His active career as a patriot, an unselfish toiler for his country's welfare, and as a Democrat is not at an end. He takes his place as a private citizen, respected by every enlightened and unprejudiced American, with a record of public duty performed with conscience and ability that entitles him to recollection as one of the greatest of our Presidents.

C. R. M.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some one whom The Philadelphia Ledger calls "a distinguished American" is quoted as lamenting over the gross ignorance of his countrymen in regard to the defenses of Constantinople. After "traveling widely over the civilized world," this authority remains of the belief that, Gibraltar excepted, no place in the world is so strongly fortified as the Dardanelles, and he is sure a passage through that narrow strait could only be forced by landing troops to attack the forts in the rear while powerful warships bombarded them in front. The widely traveled and distinguished one proceeds to say that, even though the forts were taken, before the attacking vessels could reach the city every Christian in it, which is the same as saying every foreigner, would have been massacred. These statements are apparently made for the purpose of justifying the powers, and incidentally their Ministers, in taking no effective action against the Turks. In short, this American abroad seems to think that the only way to prevent the Sultan from ordering the instant assassination of all foes of the Prophet he can reach is to let him kill them off slowly in lots of from one to ten thousand. The Ledger really ought to make public the name of this remarkable person. His logic is fully as sound as his information is accurate, and he should not be deprived of the fame he deserves.

—By its amendment—debasement would be the more exact word—the Senate has nullified President CLEVELAND'S recent proclamation setting apart thirteen new forest reserves, including altogether an area of more than 21,000,000 acres. The action is one worthy of demagogues too ignorant to serve the people whose interests they pretend to guard, and of partisans so rabid that the public welfare is not considered when they have an opportunity to gratify a party or personal animosity. In one or the other of these categories those who have done this evil thing must be placed. The President put these lands beyond the reach of the reckless lumberman, from whose greedy desire for present profits at any cost to posterity this country has already suffered so much, and his action has been opposed on the wholly insincere ground that it was disadvantageous to would-be settlers. These were exactly the persons who would be most benefited by the preservation of existing forests, for with the destruction of the woods will come decreased rainfall, concentrated in destructive floods, and all plans for the irrigation of many arid plains will have to be abandoned. The new reserves would include all the central portion of the Black Hills of South Dakota, the Big Horn Mountain Range in Wyoming, the Jackson Lake country south of the Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, all the Rocky Mountains of Northern Montana, a valuable forest region in Northern Idaho, the principal part of the Bitter Root Mountain region in Montana and Idaho, the Cascade Mountains of Northern and of Southern Washington, the Olympic Mountain region in Northwestern Washington, the Sierra summits of California north of the Yosemite National Park, the San Jacinto Mountains in Southern California, and the Uintah Mountains in Northern Utah. These are exactly the regions that should be left covered with trees, and with the trees gone, not only will the acres they covered be worthless, but a vastly greater stretch of country will be doomed to hopeless sterility.

THE BLESSING OF EMPLOYMENT.

Arthur Howard Hall in The Salem Gazette.

When morn the task dispenser passes by,
Some take their burdens up with sweet elation,
Taught by a kindly past that jewels lie
'Mid stony wastes of routine occupation;
Others subvert the golden hours that hasten,
Despite the past's accusing looks that chasten.

Most blest is he who the essential path
Of happiness in labor is pursuing,
Who heeds time's opulence by day, and hath
The prize of sleep allotting night's soft wooing,
Who will permit no rust on its tools shining,
Or dust in chambers of his mind's refining.

The climbing rose that toils that it may twine
Without the casement its rare bower of beauty,
Mingles its perfume with this truth divine,
Blessings succeed to effort, grace to duty;
So hands employed give impetus to thinking,
And purpose finds its goal through work unshrinking.

No faithful labor ever comes to naught,
Feet that are shod with care insure swift running,
With toil and pain cool evening's rest is bought,
And stalwart Labor conquers latent Cunning.
His mind is rayless where no plan is growing,
While he who looks afar keeps his face glowing.

A SMART PLAY BY ROYLE

Acted at an Interesting "Professional Matinee" in the Garrick Theatre Yesterday.

IBSENISM AND FRIVOLITY.

"One Plus One Equals Three" Is Worth Brushing Up and Putting to Commercial Use—Various Other Theatrical Incidents —The Music Halls.

"One Plus One Equals Three; or, The Sins of the Fathers," is the cumbersome title of a smart but crude play acted for the first time yesterday afternoon in the Garrick Theatre before an invited audience. Edwin Milton Royle wrote it, and the house bill announced that it was produced under the stage direction of Mrs. Royle, (Selena Fetter.) In a speech made at the close of the performance Mr. Royle alluded to the trial matinée as a venture of Mr. Charles Frohman. The house was crowded, of course, and as the audience was largely composed of actors and members of their families, the applause was out of all proportion to the merit of the performance. The demonstration was so vigorous, indeed, that probably only a well-seasoned old stager could have left the theatre without bearing away the idea that he had assisted at a brilliant artistic triumph.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Royle's new play possesses a great deal of merit, though, in its present shape, it is not nearly so well suited to the taste of the multitude as his "Captain Impudence," while its trivialities and vulgarities, and its lack of cohesiveness, would be sure to offend fastidious judges of dramatic art.

In "One Plus One" (to abbreviate the title) Mr. Royle has gone further afield for his subject than usual; has permitted himself to fall under the influence of Ibsen and Echegaray, plays by both of whom are distinctly suggested in the new piece, and has attempted to write comedy, in the modern sense of the word, and in defiance of the supposed public dislike for real life on the stage. Unfortunately, he has also remained keenly aware of the public fondness for frivolity, and has catered to it, in the same breath, so to speak. The result is a singular jumble. We have the bitter irony of the Scandinavian and the Spanish degenerate, mingled with the sentimentality of L'Arronge in "Mein Leopold," side by side with the juvenility of "farce comedy."

It is strange, in the circumstances, that the play stands the test of performance at all; and the fact that it was found rather interesting, in spite of its faults, shows that it possesses vitality. Much of its dialogue is superfluous. Some of its dramatic elements are not essential. The play can be shortened easily, and curtailment will improve it.

A distinguished New York physician, Lyman Hogarth, sinned in his youth by deserting the woman he loved and betrayed and marrying another for money. In his advanced years his only son is a source of affliction to him. Gambler, drunkard, and thief, this degenerate is also a victim of hereditary tuberculosis. What is more, he is deliberately lured to ruin by the wayward wife of an elderly man of science; and this woman turns out to be the daughter of the physician's victim. By giving her another father than the physician. Mr. Royle escapes a pretty Ibsenlike situation. Still, the resemblance of his imbroglio to those of Ibsen's "Ghosts" and Echegaray's "Son of Don Juan," is not to be overlooked.

Again, the physician has bestowed all his affection upon his only son, having only cold esteem for the daughter, who, in her young womanhood, is a medical practitioner of repute, and an authority in cerebral surgery. This neglected daughter loves a man regarded as a nonentity, who is the means of saving the physician from ruin and his family from shame. Here is the theme of the "Mein Leopold" of Adolph L'Arronge, a dramatist as unlike Ibsen as Mr. Royle's "comic" scene involving an impossible English aristocrat and an atomizer is unlike his scene in which the two scientists discuss the results of heredity. Neither of these two scenes, by the way, is to be commended.

But there are some capital scenes in "One Plus One," that in which the young woman doctor cauterizes a scratch on an older physician's arm while she extracts a letter from his coat pocket, and the scenes growing out of that episode being felicitous examples of the playwright's skill. On the other hand, the misunderstanding, prolonged through four acts, between the hero and heroine is a purely conventional device and belongs to artificial comedy; while some of the verbal humor is as feeble and out-of-date as the fun of the farces of the fifties.

The performance was remarkably smooth, but the chief honors fell not to Mrs. Royle, whose portrayal of the expostulating woman of progress, though forcible, was exceedingly mannered and uneven, or to Mr. Royle, who played the glib, good genius in his accustomed self-satisfied way, exhibiting manners suggestive of social distinction in Lima, Ohio, rather than the metropolis.

Theodore Roberts as the sorely afflicted scientist played an involved and difficult rôle with fine artistic discretion. W. H. Crompton and Joseph Cusack were both satisfactory in good parts, and Orrin Johnson acted the degenerate with much more force and earnestness than he has lately shown. Ida Jeffreys-Goodfriend, as a sort of combination of Lady Leatherbridge, Mrs. Nickleby, and Mrs. Merdle, acted with some skill, while the variety of expression, the sympathy and sincerity of the acting of Ida Conquest were surprising. This was Miss Conquest's first chance. If the matinée had been arranged for her it could not have put her before the newspaper critics more prominently. Perhaps it was arranged for her.

Lyman Hogarth, M. D.	Theodore Roberts
Augustus Hogarth	Orrin Johnson
Amanda Hogarth	Ida Jeffreys-Goodfriend
Baroness Nelette Helmholtz	Ida Conquest
Baron Herman Helmholtz, M. D.	W. H. Crompton
Julia Hogarth, M. D.	Selena Fetter
Paul Sinclair	Edwin M. Royle
Montague Puddleford	Herbert Ayling
Mrs. Push	Mildred Holland
Anemone	Louise McElroy
Alexander Wigger	Joseph Cusack
Adolphus	John K. Newman

FROM DALY'S TO SCOTLAND.

John L. Stoddard's First Lecture of the Season at Daly's Theatre.

John L. Stoddard began his annual series of Lenten matinées at Daly's Theatre yesterday morning. A large and brilliant audience accorded him a warm greeting, which he acknowledged in a few introductory remarks, referring to the many times he had made pleasant journeys from the stage of Daly's Theatre to different parts of the world.

Mr. Stoddard's lecture yesterday was about heroic and romantic Scotland, through which he took his audience on a delightful trip. The lecture, quite apart from the photographic views illustrating it, was remarkably interesting. The journey began on the Clyde, through banks lined with shipyards, to Dumbarton, where the rock and castle in which Wallace was confined by the English were visited. The lecturer spoke of the hero's life and his horrible fate, his successor, Robert Bruce, and the story of Bannockburn, the Scotch Marathon, with the Wallace monument and historical stones—"hearthstones of history"—which are pointed out to-day by Scottish mothers to their children as memorials to Scotish patriotism.

The life of Burns, with its faults and vivtues and pathetic memories, was reviewed from his birth in the room of the humble house in Ayr to the house in which he died in poverty.

Sir Walter Scott's Weverley Novels were recalled by the pictures of the region of the Scottish lakes, the beauty of which was practically unknown until the great novelist told of their rugged grandeur, their smiles and veils of mists in his Scotch stories, and the romance of the "Lady of the Lake" was retold on the silver strand of Loch Katrine, where memories of Fitz James and Roderick Dhu were recalled. From Loch Achray and the mountains of Glencoe a hurried trip was made to Edinburgh, where the Castle and Scott's monument were visited. The ruins of Melrose Abbey again recalled Scott, and a visit to Abbotsford was taken advantage of by Mr. Stoddard, who related incidents in the novelist's life, dwelling especially upon his financial loss and the herculean task he undertook to pay off his indebtedness and keep his family from want. The lecturer contrasted the Scotch writer's life with the closing days of the life of Gen. Grant, who wrote his Memoirs for a like purpose. From his grave in Dryburgh Abbey the audience was taken to Linlithgow Castle, where Mary Queen of Scots was born, and the history of the life of the unhappy Queen, her imprisonment and escape from the castle on the island of Loch Leven to find a prison and execution in England, was vividly and interestingly described.

The lecture and journey ended on the western coast of Scotland at sunset, within Fingal's Cave, Isle of Staffa, the minster of the sea.

This week Mr. Stoddard will repeat this lecture at 11 o'clock A. M., with the exception of to-day and Friday, whe the lecture will be given at 3 P. M.

Mr. Mansfield in Harlem.

Richard Mansfield, whose tour of other cities since he left the Garden Theatre in January has been prodigiously successful, began his annual engagement at the Harlem Opera House last night, acting the palsied materialist, Baron Chevrial, in "A Parisian Romance," a tedious drama by Feuillet, or adapted from him, which has endured solely because of the power and originality of Mr. Mansfield.

To-night, in "Beau Brummell," Mansfield will present his portrayal of the Georgian fop. To-morrow night he will act Gloster in "Richard III.," and his treatment of certain scenes in this tragedy has not been equaled in our time. Thursday he will step from tragedy to comedy again, embodying the preposterous but agreeable Prince Karl. Friday night Shylock will be Mansfield's rôle, and Saturday night he will be seen as Jekyll and Hyde.

Changes at the Casino.

The management of the Casino is to be changed again. The rumor is that a new firm, composed of George W. Lederer, George B. McLellan, and a friend of theirs named Jordan took charge of the theatre last Saturday. Mr. McLellan is the husband of Pauline Hall, and has been in the theatrical business some years.

A meeting of the persons interested was held at the Casino yesterday. Mr. Lederer, when asked about the new management, would only say, "Your information is premature. A company is to be organized, but it will be some time yet before plans are perfected for a consummation of the arrangement."

Will Join the Grau Company.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Manager Grau of the Grand Opera Company yesterday received a telegram from the manager of Ella Russell, the American prima donna, who is now on her way to this country, to the effect that she would join the Grau combination in Chicago in the last week of the present engagement.

Bostonians to Follow "Spiritisme."

The new Sardou play, "Spiritisme," at the Knickerbocker Theatre, will be taken off March 13. It will be followed by the Bostonians, who will appear there March 15 in their new opera, "The Serenaders."

Theatres and Music Halls.

At the Murray Hill Theatre this week, "The Three Guardsmen" is the play. Paul Cazeneuve, an actor formerly with Alexander Salvini, appears in the title rôle, as D'Artagnan, and is supported by John A. Lane, Louis Le Bey, Augusta De Forrest, Mae Fowler, and others.

"The Lady Slavey" is presented at the Grand Opera House this week by much the same company as appeared in the piece at the Casino. Dan Daly, who is still the chief comedian, sings a new song called "Lucky Jim." Other new songs of a topical sort are introduced in the entertainment, which is contributed to by Charles H. Danby, Charles Kirke, Richard Carle, La Petite Adelaide, and many others.

Johnstone Bennett and S. Miller Kent appear at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week in a sketch called "A Quiet Evening at Home," in which they give a series of character impersonations. A trio of clever Mexican acrobats also appear in a long and interesting bill, which includes A. O. Duncan the ventriloquist; Macarte's dog and monkey circus, Demonio and Gilmoretti, Walter Hyde, Pitrot, Williams and Tucker, Nelson Ancion, Omene, and Florence Morini.

Marie Halton appeared in a new sketch called "Five O'Clock Tea," at Koster & Bial's last night, and sang several new and pleasing songs in a successful manner. Other features of the attractive variety bill included a French troupe of roller skaters, Zelma Rawlston, who sang character songs; Alexander Taceanee, the Marco twins, Mlle. Olive, and Williams and Walker, who have made a hit with their cake walk, in which they introduce many colored folks who dance well.

Nutini, the blind Italian pianist, appeared at Hammerstein's Olympia last night. He played several selections, including Rubinstein's arrangement of "The Ruin of Athens" march, which was heartily encored. Auguste Van Biene was also on the bill. Others in a long and interesting programme included Cora Routt, Felix and Cain, Johnson, Davenport, and Lorella, comedy acrobats; the Stewart sisters, singers, and Grais, with his comedy baboons and monkey. The Winter garden entertainment is attractive.

The new Joly Cinematograph at the Eden Musée is attracting large crowds to that place of entertainment. The pictures, which are clear and distinct, are exhibited hourly. The Winter Garden concerts are well attended, and the collection of wax figures is being continually augmented with interesting subjects. On Thursday next, March 4, the figure of President Cleveland will be removed from among the Rulers of the World and replaced by a figure of President-elect McKinley, which was made from measurements taken two weeks ago by an Eden Musée artist at Canton, Ohio.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A handsome silvered candlestick was given away at the Garrick Theatre last night as a souvenir of the one hundred and fiftieth performance of "Secret Service."

Last night handsome Dresden clocks were given away at the Herald Square Theatre as souvenirs of the one hundredth performance of "The Girl from Paris." The house was crowded.

Andrew A. McCormick has arranged with Ernest M. Gros for two elaborate exterior stage settings and with John Young for an exterior scene to be used in the forthcoming production of "L'Arlesienne" at the Broadway Theatre March 22.

The last act of "For Bonnie Prince Charlie," in which Julia Marlowe and Robert Taber are playing at Wallack's, has been rewritten, and it is now more compact and dramatic than it was before. The play began the third week of its run last night.

At the forthcoming Actors' Fund benefit, which will take place at the Broadway Theatre on Friday, March 26, Mr. John Drew and Maude Adams will appear in a new one-act play. Miss Olga Nethersole will also be seen, and other features are now being added to the bill, which is being gotten up by the officers of the Actors' Fund.

Sir Henry Irving's first appearance upon the London Lyceum stage since his severe accident took place on Saturday. The play was "King Richard III." A cablegram from Manager Bram Stoker of the Lyceum says that the play was again an "immense success," and Sir Henry was welcomed back with the "greatest possible enthusiasm." It had been proposed to produce "Mme. Sans Gene" on his reappearance, but Ellen Terry is said to be ill, and the English version of the Sardou play has been laid aside.

The American Dramatists' Club and the managers will tender a dinner at Delmonico's on Saturday, March 20, to the Senators, Representatives, and other gentlemen who rendered service in securing the passage of the amendment to the copyright law for the protection of dramatic property, an achievement which those interested feel dedemands fitting acknowledgment. The managers' committee consists of Daniel Frohman, Al Hayman, and T. Henry French. The committee representing the authors are Harrison Grey Fiske, Franklin Fyles, and Harry P. Mawson.

AVALANCHE AT ST. BERNARD

The Left Wing of the World-Famous Monastery Demolished by Snow and Ice.

NO ONE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

The Monks Escaped by Digging a Tunnel Through Which They Crawled—Story of the Ancient Monastery in the Alps.

BERNE, March 1.—The left wing of the great monastery of St. Bernard has been demolished by an avalanche.

Fortunately no lives were lost, nor was any one seriously injured, but the monks occupying the monastery were in serious danger for some time before their safety was assured.

When the great masses of snow and ice descended upon the building, the occupants took refuge in the part of the building which remained intact, and from there were able to dig a tunnel under the snow, through which they crawled. Most of them were severely frost-bitten.

The famous monastery of St. Bernard is situated on the Great St. Bernard Pass, between Martigny, in the Swiss canton of Valais, and Aosta. It is about 8,130 feet above the level of the sea, and is one of the highest points in Europe on which there are habitations of men.

The monastery is believed to have been established by the pious St. Bernard about the year 1050. Part of the present stone structure is very old, and other portions, while venerable, are more modern. St. Augustine monks have for many years lived in this institution, and the fame of their dogs in rescuing lost and perishing tourists long since passed into history.

The Monastery of St. Bernard is maintained chiefly by voluntary gifts and collections in some European churches. Its doors are always cheerfully opened to travelers, and the hospitality of the monks is noted far and wide. The Great St. Bernard Pass is said to have been traversed by armies of Hannibal and Charlemagne, and the great Napoleon is known to have conducted an army of 30,000 men through the pass in 1800.

AN HONOR FOR DR. SKENE.

A Degree Conferred on Him by the University of Aberdeen.

LONDON, March 1.—The Senate of the University of Aberdeen decided on Saturday to confer the degree of LL. D. upon Dr. Alexander J. C. Skene of Brooklyn, professor in Long Island College Hospital.

Dr. A. J. C. Skene was born in Scotland, came to America in his earlier years, and was graduated from Long Island College Hospital in 1863. He served in the war of the rebellion, and at its termination went into a private medical practice, making gynecology a specialty, in and around Brooklyn. He has written a number of books on his special study, and has been considered an authority in that line. He conducts a private sanitarium on President Street, and resides at 167 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. From 1874 to 1876 he was President of the Kings County Medical Society, and is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine.

MR. MACVEAGH LEAVES ROME.

Bidden Farewell by Nearly All the Diplomatists.

ROME, March 1.—The Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, United States Ambassador, with his family, started for Nice to-day on his return to the United States.

The Ambassador and his wife and daughter were met at the railway station by a large gathering of friends to bid them farewell. Among those present were the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs; the British, French, Austrian, Spanish, and German Ambassadors, and the Belgian and other foreign Ministers, many of them accompanied by their wives, a large number of prominent members of the Roman aristocracy, Mr. Anderson, Secretary of the American Embassy, and most of the attachés of the United States Embassy and Consulate. Mrs. MacVeagh and her daughter were presented with handsome bouquets.

SIAM READY TO ARBITRATE.

The Cheek Claim and Kellett Affair to be Settled.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Siam has finally agreed to arbitrate the Cheek claim and to give satisfaction on account of the Kellett affair. This is announced in a cablegram to the State Department from Minister Barrett at Bangkok, who, however, sends no details.

The Cheek claim, which has been vigorously pressed for some time, grew out of Dr. Cheek's teak wood concession, which Siam resisted, but which will now be adjudicated by an impartial tribunal. In the case of Mr. Kellett, the acting Vice Consul General, who got into a row with native police while he was up country investigating the Cheek claim, it is said at the State Department that the matter was never serious, and its final arrangement can be readily completed under ordinary treaty provisions.

BIRTHDAY OF THE POPE.

Cardinals Congratulate Him on His Eighty-seventh Anniversary.

ROME, March 1.—The Pope gave a reception to-day to the Cardinals, who waited upon his Holiness to congratulate him upon the eighty-seventh anniversary of his birth, which occurs to-morrow, March 2.

In response to the congratulations of the members of the Sacred College, the Pope delivered an address, in which he discoursed upon the condition of the Church, and emphasized the necessity of deciding without delay the questions affecting the Anglican ordinations, and thus put an end to further polemics on the subject.

Thousands Killed by Famine.

LONDON, March 1.—Advices from Delhi, India, state that in Sirsa, in which district there is more suffering from the famine than in any other section of the Southern Punjab, the death rate has reached 23 per cent. of the population, 40,000 persons having died. The killing of the cattle by the Mohammedans is causing trouble with the Hindus. The usurers are reaping a harvest.

Death of a Belgian Statesman.

BRUSSELS, March 1.—M. J. De Burlet, the Belgian statesman, died here to-day. M. De Burlet was formerly Prime Minister of Belgium, but resigned that office a year ago to become Belgian Minister to Portugal.

Mrs. Edward Terry Dead.

LONDON, March 1.—Mrs. Edward Terry, wife of the proprietor of Terry's Theatre, died here to-day.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

VIENNA, March 1.—Emperor Francis Joseph started for Cape Martin this morning.

LONDON, March 1.—The Syndicate of the University of Cambridge have recommended the bestowal of the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts upon women, and also decided to confer honorary degrees upon females.

LONDON, March 1.—The officials of the Foreign Office say that the report that King Oscar of Sweden is reluctant to act as umpire in the arbitration of the Venesuelan dispute is without foundation, and that the report that another umpire is being chosen is equally unfounded.

"LA FALOTE" AT THE CASINO.

A New Comic Opera Introducing the Serpentine Dance.

It was not till the end of the second act that any one not committed to approval of everything done at the Casino could tell why "La Falote" had been produced. Then the prima donna and the female chorus ran on the stage clad in the familiar toggery of the serpentine dance, the electrician under the glass slide in the stage turned on his lights, and we all discovered where we were. All sorts of changes have been rung on the serpentine dance, and finally in Paris, where Loie Fuller made it a sensation, they wrote a comic opera around it. The operetta ran 300 nights, and some American managers thought that was due to the operetta, and not to the French insanity on the subject of Loie Fuller's dance. So they bought a score of the operetta, hurried to America, secured the omnipresent J. Cheever Goodwin, had him make a more or less English version of the book, and produced the thing at the Casino last night. And an audience of large size sat and applauded with an enthusiasm which is always present at Casino first nights.

The story of "La Falote" is hardly worth telling. The original libretto was written by Messrs. Llovat and Ordonneau, who invented a castle-haunting spook—a flirtatious Baroness in disguise—to dance the serpentine. Her husband is a student of the supernatural, and is on the ground to get material for his great work on La Falote. There is also a silly fisherman who is in love with an innkeeper's daughter, and who is afraid to marry her because of the threats of La Falote. Of course there are complications which, in the original French, may have been more or less spicy, but which in the Casino version are simply tiresome. Indeed, it is wasting the space of this paper and the time of the reader to do more than say that a more wearisome and unattractive book than that of "La Falote" could not be made. As for the music, that is simply beneath discussion. It is by Louis Varney, and is without a single good feature. One little bit of commonplace jingle in the second act pleased the audience last night so much that it had to be repeated three times; but the audience was determined to get some pleasure somehow.

The operetta is beautifully mounted. The scenery is as handsome as possible, and the various stage effects show the results of careful preparation. Some of them are artistic. The performance had some very good points. The hit of the evening was made by Paula Edwardes as a pert and knowing peasant girl employed at an inn. Her part was theatrically effective, and she made good use of her opportunities. Julius Steger sang well as the silly fisherman. The young novice named Yvonne de Treville displayed a pretty voice and a large stock of inexperience as Therese. That excellent actor, W. J. Le Moyne, was quite out of his element as the spook-studying baron. The full cast was as follows:

Baron de la Hoguette	Mr. W. J. Le Moyne
Pierre	Mr. Julius Steger
Captain Mirasol	Mr. Guy Standing
Cantelen, innkeeper	Mr. Seth Crane
Baroness de Hoguette	Miss Georgia Powers
Therese	Miss Yvonne de Treville
Mariolle	Miss Paula Edwardes
Mme. Pigeon, innkeeper	Miss Eva Davenport
Mathurine	Miss Minnie de Reu
Julia	Miss Helen Marvin
Berthe	Miss Ida Blossom
Germaine	Miss May Norton

CONCERT AT CARNEGIE HALL.

Otto Lohse Was Conductor and Gregorowitsch the Soloist.

Otto Lohse conducted a symphony concert last night at Carnegie Hall, with an orchestra made up chiefly of members of the Philharmonic and Charles Gregorowitsch as soloist. The music was wholly "gracious"—Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, Goldmark's Sakuntala overture, and a piece of programme music, called "The Water Fay," by Dvorak, performed for the first time in this city. It is intended to represent the abduction of a maiden by a water fiend, her sorrow, her liberation for a day, and the fiend's horrible vengeance when she doesn't return. The interweaving of the several themes, particularly in the middle portion of the work, where the maiden is grieving in one mournful phrase, taken up by the various instruments, while all the time the fay's presence is indicated by the staccato phrase allotted to him, is charmingly effective.

M. Gregorowitsch's amazing technique, as well as the warmth of his conception, won him much applause. He played first Bruch's concerto in G minor, the Wagner-Wilhelmj "Albumblatt," and Sarasate's chant du rossignol.

The little stroke of the bow which produces the liquid tone of a nightingale was achieved by M. Gregorowitsch with admirable skill, and the difficult passages in harmonics were rendered with a dash and rapidity, yet with a purity of intonation, that aroused great enthusiasm. M. Gregorowitsch responded with a Chopin nocturne.

NORDICA AND DAMROSCH.

Negotiations Resumed and the Singer May Not Sail To-morrow.

Mme. Nordica wakened yesterday from what Clarence Graff, the manager for Walter Damrosch, calls her Brünnhilde sleep of twenty-four hours, and negotiations between her manager, Harry Sanford, and Mr. Graff in behalf of the Damrosch Opera company continued. It is not apparent what rôles Mme. Nordica would sing with the German opera company, inasmuch as Mme. Lilli Lehmann has been singing Isolde and Brünnhilde, and Mme. Gadski has been deemed quite satisfactory as lyric soprano. However, though Mme. Nordica had engaged passage to England upon the New York, which sails to-morrow, arrangements have been made with the American Steamship Company so that she may throw up her stateroom if the negotiations are successful.

Mr. Barber's Piano Recital.

A small and patient audience sat yesterday afternoon through a piano recital by Mr. W. H. Barber in the Carnegie Lyceum. Mr. Barber's programme was as follows: Gavotte, by Handel; Barcarolle in A minor, Rubinstein; "Marche Funebre," Lizet; "To the Spring," Grieg; Siegmund's Love Song, Wagner-Bendel; sonata, Opus 27, No. 2, Beethoven; larghetto from Chopin's F minor concerto, arranged by Hermann Scholtz; scherzo from Chopin's sonata in B flat minor; valse in C sharp minor, Chopin; "Chanson Triste," Tschalkowsky; "Etincelles," "Moszkowsky; "Vogel als Prophet," Schuman; "Liedestraum," "Petite Valse Favorite," and twelfth Hungarian rhapsody, Liszt.

Mr. Barber's playing is at least original. No one else has his ideas as to the rhythms of familiar melodies. His phrasing, however, in its curtness and utter lack of reposefulness, almost persuades the hearer that he must have studied under Karl Klindworth. But it is hardly worth while to grow serious over Mr. Barber's playing. There is certainly nothing serious in it.

Brooklyn Democrats Object.

A meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn was held last night in the Hotel St. George. A resolution was passed declaring that certain leaders of the Democratic organization of Kings County, with sinister ends in view, wanted to reorganize the party on the Assembly district plan, instead of the present election district plan, and that the club was opposed to such schemes. The resolution also favored a retention of the present system.

Reduced Rates to Washington for the Inauguration.

The Royal Blue Line will sell excursion tickets from New York, Newark, and Elizabeth at $8 for the round trip, and at proportionate rates from all other stations to Washington, D. C., and return for the inauguration of President-elect McKinley on March 4th. Tickets will be good to go on March 1st to 4th, inclusive, and for return from March 4th to 8th, inclusive.

Upon application the New York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage through to hotel or residence in Washington.

Station in New York, Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, North River.—Adv.

SOCIETY OF PATRIARCHS.

THE SEASON ENDED WITH MUSIC, FLOWERS, AND FEASTING.

Second Ball of the Organization's Twenty-third Year—A Wealth of Floral Decorations—Over Four Hundred Guests Were Present.

A season that has been remarkable for the brilliancy and variety of its gatherings was brought to a close last night, when the Society of Patriarchs assembled its members to the number of over four hundred at the Waldorf for the second and final ball of the Winter. It ended the twenty-third year of the organization.

Elaborate preparation had been made for the evening's entertainment, and it was afterward said by many that in wealth of floral decorations and in splendor of costumes the ball vied with, if it did not surpass, its predecessor, which was given last December. It was declared a fitting completion of a Winter of refined gayety.

The arrangement of the floral decorations in the main hall room was quiet, a dull green being the prevailing color. Around three sides of the room festoons of Southern smilax were draped abundantly, but not too profusely, and above the window draperies long-stemmed white lilies were fastened, contrasting with the background with excellent effect. The gallery was hung with smilax, supported by thick banks of potted plants, and picked out with lilies. Garlands of Bridesmaid and American Beauty roses were drooped along the balcony, and about the sides of the ballroom and within the side room were large vases filled with cut roses. The drawing rooms were decorated with clematis hanging, tapestry-like, upon the walls. Over the mirrors were extensive pieces with garlands of asterrhium and blazing with large scarlet blossoms.

Informal dancing occupied the earlier arrivals until shortly before midnight, when supper was served. The large Empire dining room was used for this purpose, the guests passing through the small ballroom and the Moorish and Marie Antoinette rooms, which were screened from the hotel proper and decorated in keeping with the main rooms.

After supper, Franklin Bartlett was announced as the leaders of the cotillion. The favors were of unique and acceptable design, and two sets for the ladies and two sets for the gentlemen were given out. One set for each were souvenir favors.

The Executive Committee, which had the ball in charge, was the recipient of many congratulations on its success. They were John M. Livingston, James P. Kernochan, G. G. Haven, Charles Lanier, W. Watts Sherman, and William C. Whitney.

The guests were practically the same as those invited to the ball given last December by the Patriarchs.

Anniversary of Emmet's Birth.

The one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, the Irish martyr, will be celebrated by the Irish Nationalists and Irish National Alliance of Long Island at Arion Hall, Broadway, corner of Wall Street, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening. It will consist of an entertainment, reception, and banquet. Chauncey Olcott will sing songs taken from his new play, "Sweet Inniscarra." Edward Ivory, who was recently acquitted of the charge of conspiracy in London, will speak. Other speakers will be John F. McIntyre, his conusel; David Healy, O'Neill Ryan of St. Louis, John E. Fitzgerald of Boston, and ex-Senator John F. Fagin of Queens County.

Society of Educators Dines.

The Emile, a society of New York educators, held its annual dinner at Clark's Saturday evening. Among the matters discussed was the chapter on education in the Greater New York charter. Henry P. O'Neil indicated the changes in the educational system of the city which would be brought about by the proposed charter. Dr. Edgar Dubs Shimer, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, discussed the relation of the university to the common school. Assistant Superintendents Gustave Strantenmüller and James Lee were among those present.

Members of Sphinx Dine.

The New York Alumni members of Sphinx, the senior society of Dartmouth College, met at a dinner last night at the Hotel Martin. Delegations of the society's alumni living in Boston and Washington were present. John French of the class of '86 presided. All the classes since the organization of the society were represented.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. J. T. Henry of 130 East Nineteenth Street gave an afternoon reception yesterday, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle will remain the guests of Senator David B. Hill at Washington until after the inauguration.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson entertained a party at dinner at their residence, 54 East Fifty-sixth Street, last night. Covers were laid for twenty-one. After the dinner came a dance, to which about twenty others were invited.

An extra dance was given last night by the Friday Evening Dancing Class, which has had a series of dances under the direction of Mrs. Snedeker and Mrs. Barlam during the Winter at Sherry's. A large number of young persons attended.

Many of the younger set in society were interested in the exhibition drill and dance given by the Monday Night Drill Club, in Berkeley Armory last evening. The club has been drilling during the Winter in military tactics, using wands in place of rifles. The exhibition was by two companies of the club, sixteen to a company. Miss Grace White was in command of one whose members wore gowns of white, with red sashes and ties, and the second company was led by Miss Susie Adams. The drill was pretty and a considerable acquaintance with the manual was displayed.

AQUILEJA'S ROUGH VOYAGE.

Tramp Flying Austrian Colors Met Some Heavy Weather.

The tramp steamship Aquileja, flying the rarely seen Austrian flag, deep laden, low sided, rusty, and much the worse for a stormy voyage from Gibraltar, arrived here yesterday. She is of the old poopdeck variety of craft, and her low freeboard fore and aft of the central superstructure in which the officers are quartered, gave the seas a free run across her.

Bad weather started at the Rock. The worst of it came on the night of Feb. 22, when a southwest gale hauled to the west and then to the northwest, rearing up crossseas that attacked each other over her sides. Boats were smashed, the after wheel demolished, the bulwarks dished, and the poopdeck caved in under the burden of water dumped upon it, the stanchion beneath being forced through the thin iron plates of the quarter deck.

First Officer Lettis, who ventured out on the main deck, was caught in the rush of water and hurled furiously about the deck, forward and aft, and athwart ship, and would have been flung against the winch but for the timely assistance of Second Officer Klacevir, who had reached the winch and was clinging to it.

The Aquileja was laden with fruit, sulphur, and hides. There were 200 bales of hides beneath the poopdeck. The necessity of immediate repairs made necessary the removal of the hides, and as they could not be left upon the deck, they were all thrown overboard.

Death of a Boston Merchant.

I. L. Rousmaniere, a wholesale shoe merchant of 134 Summer Street, Boston, had a stroke of apoplexy yesterday in the office of William Fish, Jr., & Co., cotton goods brokers, at 60 Leonard Street. He was talking to Mr. Fish when he suddenly raised his hands to his head and complained of feeling ill. He became unconscious, and was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he died shortly before 10 o'clock last night. Mr. Rousmaniere was about fifty years old, and was married. A friend was with him when he died, and sent word to his family.

PAINTINGS BY A. MULLER-URY.

Mr. A. Muller-Ury has placed on exhibition at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, some fifteen examples of his brush, for the most part portraits of well-known people, including Chauncey M. Depew, Theodore Havemeyer, Judge Daly, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mrs. J. Lee Taller, Miss Emily Hoffman, Dr. Clement Cleveland, and Mme. Calvé and M. Plançon of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Mr. Muller-Ury is a young German artist, who established his studio in New York a few years ago, and who has won deserved artistic and social recognition in the metropolis. He is both an industrious and a rapid workman, and some of his canvases are distinctively clever. He is particularly happy in his rendering of the details of dress and accessories, while his drawing is correct, his poses good, his coloring rich, and his likenesses generally satisfactory. As a rule, also, his portraits are marked by rare refinement. In the present exhibit, which is well worthy a visit and study, the best works shown are the portraits of Miss Hoffman, painted at Newport last Summer; of Mrs. Jefferson Davis and of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, which last was executed some years ago. There is also a full-length female nude, which is admirably drawn and rich in color, but which is marred by the too vivid greens of the forest background.

The portrait of Miss Hoffman is altogether charming, due probably to the loveliness of the subject as much as the art of the painter. The pose of the head and the grace of the figure, the expression, with the lips half parted, and the rendering of the sheen of the Nile green satin dress, combine to make a work of more than ordinary merit. In this portrait particularly, Mr. Muller-Ury's refinement is noticeable, and it is truly a portrait of a lady by a gentleman. The full-face bust portrait of Mrs. Jefferson Davis ranks next to that of Miss Hoffman. It is admirable in color and expression, while the texture of the crêpe bonnet and bodice is unusually well rendered. The portrait of Mr. Depew is strong, and an excellent likeness, with easy and graceful pose. The full length of Mr. Theodore Havemeyer is hardly as satisfactory, the light effect on the lower part of the face making it appear weaker than in reality, while the light on the white whiskers is too high and needs toning. The same criticism can be applied to the portrait of Judge Daly, whose white beard is made too prominent and weakens the face. A little time will soften both these works and greatly improve them. M. Plançon's portrait is a good likeness and fresh in color, and there is also excellent painting of details and of texture in the three-quarter length of Mrs. J. Lee Taller. A portrait of a little golden-haired boy in a delicate light blue suit has charming color, and a fancy portrait of Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer is also noticeable for its delicacy of color. Two Madonnas, for one of which Miss Hoffman evidently sat, are sweet in expression, and have delicate color schemes.

This little exhibition will reveal Mr. Muller-Ury in a new light to a large number of friends, and should add much to his reputation.

Evening School No. 17 Closed.

Evening School No. 17, at 335 West Forty-seventh Street, was closed last night with a musical and literary programme, chiefly by the pupils. The American Guard of Grammar Schools Nos. 66 and 87, which drilled in Washington last May, gave an exhibition. Miss Janet C. Burnett is the Principal of this school. Assistant Superintendent A. P. Marble presided.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edward Chase.

Edward Chase, manager of the St. Louis Clearing House, and one of the most prominent financiers in his city, died in St. Louis yesterday. Mr. Chase was born in Taunton, Mass., in 1824, and went to St. Louis in 1847. He had been manager of the Clearing House for twenty-seven years.

Obituary Notes.

WOOSTER R. ENSIGN of New Haven, hardware dealer, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease. He was seventy-three years old. He leaves two sons and a daughter.

MRS. TRACY GORHAM SANDS died yesterday, aged thirty-nine, at her residence, 59 West Ninety-third Street. She was a daughter of Sarah K. and Tracy Gorham. The body will be sent to Tusket, N. S., for burial.

MARY H. JOHNS, who died yesterday at her home, 313 West Forty-sixth Street, was widely known in Methodist circles in this city. Her husband, the Rev. John Johns, who died in 1888, was for many years a Methodist clergyman in this city and Brooklyn. Mrs. Johns had for many years been afflicted with heart disease, and this, complicated with pneumonia, was the cause of her death. The funeral will take place Wednesday at 1 P. M., at the Beekman Hill Church. Mrs. Johns left one son, William H. Johns.

Dr. ROBERT TODD REYNOLDS died Sunday, in Chicago, aged eighty-six years. He was the only son of Commissary General Robert Reynolds of the British Army. His mother was a daughter of Commodore Bouchette of the British Navy, and her first husband was Peter McGill, founder of the McGill University of Montreal, from which Dr. Reynolds was graduated in 1836. The doctor was the oldest living graduate of the university. Dr. Reynolds retired from active work in 1891, after fifty-five years of practice in Canada. He leaves a wife and four children.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Those who are worn out, rheumatic, and feeble should use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

Parker's Hair Balsam will save your hair.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. E. & W. E. & W.
The new collar, "MENLO."

DIED.

BAILEY.—On Saturday, Feb. 27, 1897, James Muhlenberg Bailey, son of the late Nathaniel P. and Eliza M. Bailey, in the 59th year of his age.
Funeral from Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., on Tuesday morning, March 2, at 10:30 o'clock.

DANA.—On the 27th inst., at his residence, No. 223 East 17th St., Edward C. Dana, beloved son and husband,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500.000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
2 Exchange Court, New York.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
MARGIN ACCOUNTS,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York,
80 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1897.
THE FOLLOWING NUMBERED BONDS of the
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
of one thousand dollars each, issued under indenture of Trust to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1, 1897, until and including July 31, 1897, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, viz.:

REGISTERED BONDS.

2188	3723	4783	5365
2194	4111	4834	5428
2288	4266	5157	5546
2782	4305	5213	5923
2829	4315	5225	6075
2882	4539	5339	6123
3653			

COUPON BONDS.

107	1308	2186	3218
730	1436	3001	3738
733	1475	3028	3743
1146	2185	3066	

Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1st, 1897. Bonds not presented prior to August 1st, 1897, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing.
UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK, Trustee.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, or the American Loan and Trust Company, 53 State Street, Boston, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.
Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.
Dated New York, January 30, 1897.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company,
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, February 25, 1897.
In view of the appointment of a Receiver and the default admitted by the Company to be inevitable in payment of coupons due March 1st, 1897, on its Five Per Cent. Bonds, holders of ALL CLASSES OF BONDS of said Company are invited to deposit same with us, for mutual protection.
A suitable agreement looking to the reorganization of the property, if necessary, will be prepared and submitted to all depositors for approval. Pending a determination in this respect, we are prepared to advance $25 on each $1,000 5 per cent. bond deposited with us.
Negotiable receipts will be issued for bonds deposited, for which in due course a quotation on the New York Stock Exchange will be asked.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY EQUIPMENT 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS,
Dated July 17th, 1889.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty-six 55-100 dollars, ($45,766.55.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the fifteenth day of March, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow and irregular. Money market featureless.

People who anticipated a buoyant stock market to begin yesterday for development into an inauguration boom went home last night disappointed.

Some cheerful features appeared in the market. Lake Shore provided the most notable. That stock, having closed at 161 on Saturday, opened yesterday at 164, and straightway rose to 172. This spurt of 11 points fairly dazed the average Wall Street spectator. Such records have not been known in many a day. Abundant reasons were current to explain the incident. The covering of a foreign short interest was one of the most popular theories.

The fact is that Lake Shore has recently become so much a conservative investment favorite that there is practically no stock whatever floating in Wall Street, and any purchase of even slight amounts is sufficient to affect the market value materially.

***

Not all the gain of yesterday was held, but more than half of it remained. There are other stocks like Lake Shore in Wall Street. They are, unfortunately, not too abundant. The policy which gives Lake Shore its exceptional position in the market is a policy which every honestly managed railroad corporation in this country ought to adopt and maintain. That policy is the policy of being straightforward. It is the policy of being above suspicion. It is the policy of good faith toward stockholders—a policy so much and so magnificently contrasting with blind pool games, which during recent years have so run riot, to the detriment and destruction of investment interests.

***

It is not that Lake Shore merely earns more money per train mile than do other similar railroads; it is not that the rate of dividends received by Lake Shore stockholders is higher than is voted to stockholders of other conspicuous corporations. It pays half what the Sugar Trust pays. The Sugar Trust suppresses its records, and its stock is forever under suspicion above par. Lake Shore, making half the return, is competed for by investors 50 and 60 points higher, for no reason so influential as that its reports are reports which every intelligent man can understand, reports made honestly, wholly free from every tinge of mystery, frank, explicit, and straightforward.

***

Any other kind of corporation bookkeeping is corporation bookkeeping, which is unsatisfactory—bookkeeping which (as abounding Wall Street experiences testify) is too frequently intended to be deceptive.

***

In nearly every one of the trust stocks—and without exception they are all mysteries—speculative pools are at work. From these pools comes chiefly the talk so much heard of of an inauguration boom. Such "points" are not distributed by people who have really the best interests of the stock market at heart, for if the financial world is to enjoy better times (as natural conditions amply warrant) they must approach in some other guise than through a manipulated boom.

***

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1907, registered, advanced ¼, and the 4s, 1925, registered, ⅛. There were sales of $169,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123@123⅛@123; $100,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111⅛, and $23,000 do, coupon, at 113.

***

In State bonds, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62¼ and $6,000 do, deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 6.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Refs. pf....	¾	N. Y. Central	½
Brook. Un. Gas.....	3	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	
C., C., C. & St. L....	¾	2d pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron....	¾	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	½
Homestake	½	Or. R. & N. pf.....	2
Ill. Central	1½	St. L. Southw. pf....	½
Lake Shore	6	St. P. & Omaha....	½
Mich. Central	2½	St. P. & Omaha pf..	3
Mo. Pacific	½	U. S. Leather pf....	⅝
Nat. Lead	1¼	U. S. Rubber	¾

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf....	½	Louis. & Nash.....	½
Chicago Gas	½	Manhattan	2⅝
Consol. Gas	1½	N. J. Central.....	1¾
Del. & Hudson.....	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Del., Lack. & W....	1⅝	U. S. Rubber pf....	½
Gen. Electric	½	West. Union	⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Brooklyn El. 2d.....2		N. Y., N. H. & H.	
Kings Co. El. 1st...1		deb. ctfs. 2	
Or. Imp. 1st, t. r....1		Wabash 2d 1	

BONDS DECLINED.

Det. Gas 5s.....	1⅛	Tenn. C. & I. 1st,	
Kan. Pac. con. t. r..1		Birmingham 1½	
Ohio South. gen., t.r.2⅝			

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@1¾ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $72,845,488; balances, $5,135,214; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $521,515.

Money on call in London, 1¾ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1⅞ per cent. for both short and three months bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates at $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84¼@$4.84½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—55c discount. Boston—Par @5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 25c premium; telegraphic, 27c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount @par.

***

The market for money continues without a single conspicuous feature, unless it be the extreme stagnation and dullness. There is very little business in the call department, and plenty of money is offered at 1½ per cent., even by banks which only a week ago were members of the "2 per cent. combination." For the time being, call money at 2 per cent. is not to be thought of, in spite of the protestations to the contrary of some of the larger banks.

In the time department the little activity which was shown last week has entirely disappeared. Offerings are liberal, and even a 2 per cent. rate for sixty days does not seem to tempt any one. It is only by keeping rates down close to those of the call money market that the present volume of time business is kept up.

In commercial paper, offerings are somewhat better, both in quality and quantity. Comparatively, this is the most active department in the money market. The banks and other financial institutions continue to watch the market closely, and brokers have no difficulty in finding takers for whatever they offer, no matter what the amount. Neither do the banks stop to closely scrutinize names. Merchants who in normal times would be compelled to pay a high rate now have no difficulty in getting their paper discounted on the same terms as that bearing choicest indorsements.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ¾, to 95¾; Erie first preferred, ¾, to 35¼; Reading, ⅛, to 12⅞; St. Paul, ⅝, to 79¼, and Erie, ¼, to 15. Declined—New York Central, ¼, to 96. Canadian Pacific sold at 56½, Louisville and Nashville at 51⅝, and Atchison at 15. British consols were quoted, ex interest, at 111¾ for money and 111 15-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained on balance £54,000 bullion. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 70c, and exchange on London at 25f 18c.

CORROBORATING THE TIMES.

The financial world gives close attention to the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre disclosures made by THE NEW YORK TIMES. No subject was more discussed in Wall Street yesterday. Importance attaches to the publication of the hitherto suppressed figures of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre annual report for the chief reason that Jersey Central interests are so largely involved.

Lehigh and Wilkesbarre stock, being almost wholly held by Jersey Central, its shares are seldom quoted in the financial markets, while Jersey Central stock has for years past been one of the most notably conspicuous of Wall Street speculatives. Jersey Central was fairly active yesterday. It opened at 97, sold down to 94¾, and closed at 95, a decline of about 2 points compared with the final figures of last Saturday. It was not possible to calculate how much of the day's transactions might be short stock put out by speculators or of long stock liquidated by dissatisfied owners.

President Maxwell of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company, also President of the Jersey Central Railroad, was not accessible to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES who called at his office. He was reported "not in." Through the New York News Bureau, however, President Maxwell made the following statement:

President Maxwell of the Central Railroad of New Jersey authorizes the following: "The statement of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, published in one of yesterday's papers, was for a period covering the lowest sales of coal for the last part of 1895 and the early part of 1896. Since then the prices of coal have been better, and for the last six or eight months the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company has been earning enough to fully pay all its fixed charges, and, with reasonable improvement in business, it would earn a considerable surplus. The bonded debt of the company is nearly all bearing 7 per cent. interest, and will mature in the next few years, when it will be refunded at a lower rate of interest, thus making a large saving to the company.

"The unpaid coupons held by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, and which have been stated each year in the annual reports in precisely the same form as now, will be funded at the same time.

"The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company has a very large coal estate, second in importance only to that of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, and is capable of continuing its present output for the next century or two."

***

This statement by the President of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre and Jersey Central Companies is fully corroborative of the facts presented in the publication of the hitherto suppressed figures of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre suppressed reports by THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday. It is, in this statement, confessed that Jersey Central has been receiving or holding "past due coupons" for the interest due it by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company, though in the Jersey Central annual reports no hint of this has been anywhere discoverable. This makes of especial interest the following paragraph in President Maxwell's official statement, as quoted above:

"The unpaid coupons held by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, and which have been stated each year in the annual reports in precisely the same form as now, will be funded at the same time."

If President Maxwell claims that these unpaid coupons have been "stated each year in the annual reports" of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company, the explanation is hardly satisfactory, in view of the fact that those same annual statements have been continually officially withheld from the public ever since 1893, the year following being the only one under Jersey Central's present management when a deficit has hitherto been confessed.

If, however, as might more seem to be the suggestion, President Maxwell refers not to his suppressed Lehigh and Wilkesbarre reports, but to his reports as President of the Jersey Central, the explanation is more remarkable, for, taking the statement issued by him as President of the Jersey Central Railroad just a month ago—his report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1896—there is no reference anywhere to "past due" coupons whatsoever. The $428,000 due the Jersey Central from Lehigh and Wilkesbarre for interest on consolidated 7 per cent. bonds appears in that report as if it were so much cash, scheduled as "income from investments," and in no way distinguished from items which are in the rest of the regular list of cash transactions. And that item of $428,000—unpaid coupons, instead of cash, as now appears—is entered in the column where it is depended upon to figure out the dividend which the Jersey Central paid—dividends supposed to have been earned in cash and paid in cash.

***

President Maxwell in another quarter was quoted yesterday as saying that the publication by THE NEW YORK TIMES of the suppressed Lehigh and Wilkesbarre annual report had been obtained by a "bear pool." In this, Mr. Maxwell, if quoted aright, is, of course, misinformed. THE NEW YORK TIMES is altogether uninterested in what may be stock market quotations. All THE TIMES aims or wishes to do is to present facts that are of consequence to the investment world. In making such publication it is unimportant to THE TIMES whether Wall Street quotations go up or go down. Before this paper printed the officially suppressed report of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company, an important officer of that company (Mr. Henry Graves, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer) had submitted to him by a representative of THE TIMES the report as finally it was published. He examined it, and for some time he kept it. Finally he returned it, with the official statement, "There is nothing whatever to say."

***

It is certainly much to be hoped that President Maxwell's anticipation of improvement in the anthracite coal trade will soon be realized. Others important in the mining and carrying trade do not seem yet to be quite so optimistic. Since last November—the date to which the suppressed report of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre reached—there have been no public advances in anthracite prices. Most official reports are agreeing that since that time there has even been an extension of bad features in the trade. THE TIMES is informed by an officer of one of the biggest coal railroads (not the Jersey Central) that since November the conditions have grown more discouraging. This, however, is not immediately a very important issue. The report of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company for the current year will make plain whether or not Jersey Central's anticipations, or the less hopeful expectations of others, are realized, for when finally this next annual report of Lehigh and Wilkesbarre is prepared it is probable that it will be given to the public, as reports formerly were up to the panic year of 1893.

***

Paying dividends that are unearned makes a long and discouraging chapter in Wall Street history. Corporations indulging in it have come to grief. Financiers who have trusted to it have suffered severely.

In the list are incidents that have badly shaken public confidence. In the list—not to impinge at all upon ancient history—are examples like Atchison, Northern Pacific, Reading, Baltimore and Ohio, and Long Island.

In the list where there has come similar ruin are such examples as Wheeling and Lake Erie, Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, and a property once styled the Indiana, Bloomington and Western.

The list is long, and it contains some suggestiveness.

A CLOSELY-HELD STOCK.

In Pittsburg there has been standing for more than a week a bid of 175 for a block of Westinghouse Air Brake stock, but this bid has brought no offerings.

A SNEER FROM LONDON.

In commenting on the American situation, The London Statist says, with characteristic British cynicism:

A good deal is being made of the great expansion in the exports of manufactured goods from the United States in 1896, the total value of which amounted to $225,571,000, as against $183,595,000 in 1895, an increase of $45,000,000, or about 24 per cent. British manufacturers can, however, regard this great expansion with equanimity, for it is merely an indication of the extreme depression of trade in the United States. The home demand for manufactures was so extremely small that goods had to be sent abroad to realize any price they would fetch.

With trade improvement in the United States exports of manufactures would again diminish, as their volume rises or falls according to the depression or prosperity of the home trade. Thus in 1877, when trade was depressed, they rose to $134,000,000, but in the following years, when trade was active, they declined, and in 1880 were under $106,000,000. In 1885, again, trade was stagnant, and they rose to $147,000,000, but with improving trade they declined in 1888 to $130,000,000. The depression that has been witnessed since 1890, particularly since 1893, has raised the total exports to its present abnormally high level of $228,000,000. So large a total testifies to the hard times in the United States, which have compelled manufacturers to sell goods abroad below their cost of production.

EUPHONY AT BOSTON.

Hocking Valley is in hock.—Boston Globe.

CHICAGO'S MATCH WAR.

Diamond Match stock continues to give Chicago speculators opportunities for guessing. Says The Journal of that city, in commenting on one of the most recent developments in the match war:

"It is announced that Raymond, Pynchon & Co. have engaged counsel, and will commence proceedings against all members of the famous match pool, whether they were long-time members or in it for a day. Brokers were very much interested in the suit, and many who had given the matter close investigation expressed the opinion that it would never make its appearance in the courts. Interested brokers were willing that the firm mentioned should go ahead and make the fight, and make a precedent, and if they succeeded in getting judgment against the pool, they would then take advantage of the decision.

"While there is no news on the matter, there are some who believe the matter is in some way associated with Edwin Gould. The firm commencing the proceedings are his agents, and have acted as his brokers in the raids on Match stock. Possibly the measures may be a scheme to cover a short interest—or something of the kind. Its rehabilitation after it was almost dead is considered by the Street as bad policy."

CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The mineral industry is progressive in Canada. The value of the output since 1886, when The Survey began to issue annual statistics, has increased very nearly 100 per cent. Here is the record by years:

1896	$23,627,305
1895	22,000,000
1894	20,900,000
1893	19,250,000
1892	19,500,000
1891	20,500,000
1890	18,000,000
1889	14,500,000
1888	13,500,000
1887	12,500,000
1886	12,000,000

Naturally, following the discoveries in the British Columbia mining region and the incentive to active operations in other parts of the country their exploitation created, the growth in value of output has been chiefly in the metallic division, including copper, gold, iron ore, lead, mercury, nickel, silver, platinum, &c. In these the growth in value in eleven years has been within a fraction of fourfold. The figures are:

1886-88 (average)	$2,133,474
1894, production	4,594,995
1895, production	6,373,925
1896, production	8,039,640

The increase has been largely in the last two years, it will be noted, and to it British Columbia has contributed, besides the greatest value in gold and silver, large values in copper and lead, which are found in combination with the ores of the more precious metals. It gave to the country last year $1,788,000 of gold, $2,100,000 of silver, and some $400,000 of copper, besides a large value in lead. Against these satisfactory features there are noted, in this department, decreases in the production of nickel and iron ore. For the first no cause is given. The second is attributed to the dull state of the iron market during 1896, a condition that, happily, now gives promise of soon passing away, when, if nothing untoward occurs, a renewal of growth in this branch of industry should be experienced.—Montreal Gazette.

ECONOMIES IN MONTREAL.

The Delaware and Hudson ticket office in Montreal will be closed on May 1, and the Grand Trunk Railway will take charge of the selling of tickets over that route. The New York Central office will also be closed, and the Canadian Pacific will sell its tickets. It is probable that the Central Vermont will be continued as before.—London Railway News.

WALL STREET TALK.

Commission houses were more conspicuous on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday than for weeks past.

***

Five Pittsburg and Western second mortgage 5s sold yesterday at 33½. The last regular sale of these bonds was on Sept. 9, 1896. The price paid then was 79⅝.

***

Rumor has it that London is not alone on the short side of Lake Shore.

***

It is said that the reorganization plan for Chicago and Northern Pacific is shortly to be published. The strength of that company's bonds is attributed to this, for, if the plan is to be published, it means that certain important interests hitherto obstinate have been reconciled.

***

A spurt in Leather preferred seemed to come from a covering movement.

***

Boston houses were sellers of General Electric yesterday.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.....	202	206
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st.....	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d.....	106	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	115	117¼
Broadway Surface 2d.....	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	175	176
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s....	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s....101		104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s.....	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock.....	70	71½
Buffalo Street Railway 1st.....	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s....	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.....	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	340	353
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.....	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st....113		116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d...	57	63
Kings County Traction	40	42
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s.....	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock.....	133	145
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s.....	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock.....	196	200
Third Avenue Railroad	155	156
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry).....	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	20	20½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	95	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock.....	57	58
Hoboken Ferry 5s.....	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock.....	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.....	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock.....	59	61
Union Ferry stock.....	58	59½
Union Ferry 5s.....	102½	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock.....	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s.....	92	94
Indianapolis Gas stock	131	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st.....	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock.....	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.....	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock.	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val 6s.....	75½	76

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	71	73
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey....	18	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock.	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	101	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y..	203	207
Grand Rapids Gas stock.....	59	61
Grand Rapids Gas 1st.....	89	90
Mutual Gas Co. of New York.....	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock..	46½	47
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf....	77	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st.....	105	105½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	95½	96¼
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	78	80
Standard Gas, New York.....	81	82
Standard Gas pf., New York	107	109
Standard Gas 1st, New York.....	111	113
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee.....	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Wilwaukee.	89	90

Industrials.

American Bank Note.....	42½	44½
Amerfcan Typefounders'.....	28	32
Barney & Smith common.....	9	12
Celluloid Company stock.....	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock.....	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.....	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	72½	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds.	98	100
Lorillard Company pf.....	102	104
Michigan Peninsular Car.....	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.....	50	53
Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	17
New York Biscuit Company 6s.....	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new).....	3	340
Pennsylvania Coal.....	325	340
Pratt & Whitney.....	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.....	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	271	272
Trenton Pottery.....	35	45
Trenton Pottery pf.....	6½	7
Union Typewriter.....	87	90
Union Typewriter 1st.....	71	74
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	156½	157
Wagner Car Company	82	85
Worthington Pump pf.....		

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit.....	96	99
Central & South American Tel.....	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock.....	165	170
Hudson River Tel. stock.....	59	62½
Iron Steamboat.....	6	6
Iron Steamboat 6s.....	65	68
Madison Square Garden stock.....	7	12
Madison Square Garden 2d.....	69	71½
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s...	48	49
New York & New Jersey Tel.....	126	128
New York Loan & Imp. stock.....	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company....	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company.	96½	98½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.....	15½	16½
Trow Directory pf.....	32½	35

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	654	637	.....
3d week Feb....	$58,329	$44,904	$44,625
From Jan. 1....	365,128	380,300	292,708

ATCHISON for January—

	1897.	1896.	Increase.
Gross earnings..	$2,237,138	$2,484,663	$247,524
Net earnings....	437,954	763,635	*325,681
Taxes and rentals	151,379	151,467	*88
Inc. from oper'n.	286,575	612,168	*325,592
From July 1—			
Gross earnings..	18,424,306	17,894,026	530,280
Net earnings....	5,424,553	4,309,151	1,115,401
Taxes and rentals	1,111,918	1,136,811	*24,892
Inc. from oper'n.	4,312,634	3,172,340	1,140,294

*Decrease.

CANADIAN PACIFIC for January—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings..	$1,312,924	$1,474,798	$1,171,066
Op. expenses....	939,581	978,848	824,316
Net earnings....	373,343	495,950	346,720

CHI., MIL. & ST. PAUL for January—

Gross earnings..	2,010,449	3,329,622	1,894,378
Op. expenses....	1,305,857	1,541,909	1,254,919
Net earnings....	704,592	787,713	639,459
From July 1—			
Gross earnings..	18,748,732	20,397,344	16,689,468
Op. expenses....	11,259,263	11,707,036	10,715,946
Net earnings....	7,489,460	8,690,308	5,973,522

DETROIT & MACKINAC for January—

Gross earnings..	$27,464	$39,656	$19,923
Op. ex. and taxes	19,810	25,815	13,411
Net earnings....	7,654	13,840	6,512
July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings..	169,874	215,830	120,759
Op. ex. and taxes	136,724	153,467	78,164
Net earnings....	33,150	62,363	42,595

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for January—

Gross earnings..	1,602,516	1,688,537	1,602,102
Op. expenses....	1,108,733	1,066,482	982,211
Net earnings....	493,783	622,055	619,891
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings..	12,195,433	12,408,619	11,788,980
Op. expenses....	8,170,397	7,902,122	7,091,306
Net earnings....	4,025,036	4,506,497	4,697,674

MEXICAN NATIONAL for December—

Gross earnings..	573,268	445,432	428,222
Op. expenses....	433,436	360,235	368,330
Net earnings....	139,832	85,197	59,892
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings..	5,299,025	4,513,205	4,329,078
Op. expenses....	3,936,054	3,448,258	5,428,157
Net earnings....	1,362,971	1,064,947	900,921

MINN. & ST. LOUIS for January—

Gross earnings..	127,477	145,518	119,142
Op. expenses....	87,024	96,077	74,471
Net earnings....	40,452	49,199	44,671
Other income...	7,204	6,704	.....
Total income....	47,657	55,903	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings..	1,224,630	1,276,540	1,113,189
Op. expenses....	691,794	716,944	613,317
Net earnings....	532,836	559,596	499,872

SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS for January—

Gross earnings..	151,922	143,782	194,509
Op. expenses....	122,068	105,240	126,277
Net earnings....	29,854	38,541	68,232
From July 1—			
Gross earnings..	1,454,125	1,231,779	.....
Op. expenses....	883,074	799,065	.....
Net earnings....	571,050	432,414	.....

NASSAU ELECTRIC for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1896.	1895.	Increase.
Gross earnings..	$367,782	$82,140	$285,642
Op. expenses....	237,395	59,993	177,462
Net earnings....	130,416	22,236	108,180
Other income...	17,300	.....	17,300
Total	147,717	22,236	125,481
Fixed charges..	145,805	20,285	125,520
Surplus	1,912	1,950	*38

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

COMMERCIAL CABLE for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings..	$1,966,343	$1,961,597	$1,729,283
Interest	52,912	48,140	44,151
Total	2,019,255	2,009,737	1,773,434
Expenses	842,690	794,340	762,996
Net earnings....	1,176,565	1,215,397	1,010,438
Dividends	800,000	700,000	700,000
Surplus	376,565	515,397	310,438

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Aside from Reading, St. Paul, and Union Traction, the local market to-day was extremely dull. The tone generally, however, was decidedly firm. As illustrating the firmness displayed by Union Traction, 4,734 shares changed hands on a fluctuation of only ⅛—12⅝@12¼. The stock sold to-day with $12.50 per share paid, against $10 last week. The tract

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, March 1, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
148	152	2	Adams Express	150	150	150	150	.....
54½	56	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	55	55	55	55	.....
13⅞	14	2,688	American Spirits Mfg.	14¼	14¼	13⅝	14	— ⅛
32½	34	522	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	34¼	34¼	32½	32½	— ½
117¼	117⅝	20,280	American Sugar Refs.	118	118	117½	117¼	.....
103¾	103⅞	127	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ¾
75⅜	75½	6,555	American Tobacco	75½	76	75¼	75⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	12¼	1,500	At., T. & S. F.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
23	23⅛	7,748	At., T. & S. F. pf	23½	23⅝	23	23	— ⅝
⅛	¼	200	Atlantic & Pacific	¼	¼	¼	¼	.....
11⅜	12¼	630	Bay State Gas	11¾	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
91½	93	127	Brooklyn Union Gas	92	93	92	92	+3
45¼	45¾	140	Canada Southern	4 ⅜	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅜
56¼	56	5	Canadian Pacific	50½	56¼	56¼	56½	.....
17½	17¾	827	Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
106	...	4	Chicago & Alton	170	170	170	170	.....
76	76¼	21,685	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	76½	76⅝	75⅞	76	+ ⅛
76¼	76½	5,200	Chicago Gas	76⅜	76⅝	75⅜	76⅜	— ⅛
77	77⅜	21,155	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	77¼	77½	77⅜	77	+ ⅜
133⅜	134¼	215	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	133⅜	134	133¼	134	+ ⅜
105¾	106	3,330	Chicago & Northw	106⅜	106¼	105⅝	106	+ ⅛
67⅞	68½	2,510	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	68	68½	67¾	68	+ ¼
27	27½	300	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	27	27	27	27	+ ¾
21½	22½	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	22¾	22¾	22	22	+ ¾
3¾	4	910	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4	4¼	4	4¼	.....
152	153	1,025	Consolidated Gas Co.	154	154	152½	152½	—1½
107	107½	737	Delaware & Hudson	107¾	107¾	107	107	— ½
152½	153½	320	Del., Lack. & Western	154	154	152¾	152¾	—1⅝
104⅜	105	34	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	.....
14⅜	15	50	Erie	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	.....
31	...	25	Flint & P. M. pf	30	30	30	30	.....
34⅝	34⅞	510	General Electric	35	35	34½	34⅝	— ½
33	40	100	Homestake	35	35	35	35	+ ½
93	94½	150	Illinois Central	91	94	94	94	+1½
36⅞	37⅜	100	Illinois Steel Co.	3 7⁄8	3 7⁄8	3 7⁄8	3 7⁄8	+ ⅜
167	...	2,327	Lake Shore	164	1 2	164	167	—6
49¾	49⅞	5,011	Louisville & Nashville	50½	50⅝	49¾	49¾	— ½
86¾	86½	12,195	Manhattan Con	89	89	86½	86½	—2⅜
92	93	260	Michigan Central	92½	92½	92½	92½	+2½
45½	46	50	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	46¼	46¼	46¼	45¾	.....
45	50	1	Minnesota Iron	48	48	48	48	.....
12¾	13½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¼	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
30¾	30½	510	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	30⅜	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	21⅝	1,015	Missouri Pacific	2 2⅜	22	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
164	166½	20	Morris & Essex	165	165	165	165	.....
24	24½	825	National Lead Co	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	+1¼
89¾	90¼	151	National Lead pf	10	90	90	90	.....
95	95¼	6,473	New Jersey Central	97	97	9 3⁄8	95	—1¼
94	94½	1,725	New York Central	93⅞	94½	93⅞	94¼	+ ½
174	175	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	174½	174⅝	174⅛	174½	.....
25	27	100	N.Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	25	25	25	25	+1
24⅞	25¼	200	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	25	25	23	23	+ 1¼
13	16	13	Norfolk & Western	16	16	16	16	.....
14½	14⅝	1,250	Northern Pacific	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
38¼	38⅝	4,863	Northern Pacific pf	3 3⁄4	38½	3 3⁄4	38¼	— ⅛
43	44	258	O. R. & Nav. pf	42½	43	42½	43	+ 2
25	25½	535	Pacific Mail	25½	26	25	25	— ⅝
24⅝	24⅞	4,355	P. & R., all in. pd	25¼	25¼	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
20⅜	30¼	400	P. & R. 2d pf., wh. iss.	30¼	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
12¾	14	200	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	13	13	13	13	.....
46	50	10	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	48	48	48	48	.....
156⅜	157	400	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	156⅞	156⅞	156⅜	156⅞	.....
117¼	118¾	12	Rome, W. & Ogdens	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	118⅝	.....
5	5¼	138	St. L. & S. F.	5¼	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
30	40	26	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	30⅞	30⅞	30	30	.....
14½	15	454	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	15½	15⅝	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅜
10⅝	11	250	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+ ½
116	120	140	St. P., Minn. & Man.	117	117	117	117	.....
51⅝	52	2,053	St. Paul & Omaha	52	52	51⅜	52	+½
138½	142	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	138	138	138	138	+3
14½	15	100	Southern Pacific	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	.....
9⅛	9¼	615	Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
28¼	28½	2,181	Southern Railway pf.	29	29	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	10¼	336	Standard R. & T.	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
28	28¾	2,906	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28½	28⅝	27¾	28	— ¼
9½	9¾	310	Texas Pacific	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	7¾	1,220	Union Pacific	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7¼	— ⅛
1⅞	2⅛	510	U. P., Denver & Gulf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	8½	300	United States Leather	8¼	8¼	8	8	.....
60	60¼	8,459	U. S. Leather pf	59¼	60⅜	59½	60	+ ⅜
20½	20¾	200	United States Rubber	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅜
71½	72½	522	U. S. Rubber pf	73	73	71¾	72	— ½
6½	6⅝	25	Wabash	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
15⅞	16	910	Wabash pf	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
99	102	36	Wells-Fargo Express	1 9 1⁄2	7	99½	99¼	.....
6¾	7½	22	Western Union Beef	7	7	7	7	.....
82⅜	83	2,183	Western Union Tel	83⅝	83⅝	82¾	82⅞	— ⅜
1⅝	1¾	120	Wheeling & Lake Erie	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
1¾	2½	100	Wisconsin Central	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Sales		177,582						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
2,000 ..... 70½
3,000 71
5,000 ..... 70⅝

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 79½
2,000 80

At, T & S F gen 4s
107,000 ..... 82½
1,000 ..... 82⅜
3,500 ..... 82¼
16,000 ..... 82½
1,500 ..... 82⅝
Adjustment 4s
80,000 ..... 47⅝
12,000 ..... 47½
4,000 ..... 47⅜

At & Pac gtd 4s certfs of deposit
5,000s3 ..... 51¾

Austin & N W 1st
6,000 ..... 84½
7,000 ..... 84¾

Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
5,000 ..... 118¾

Brooklyn Elev 1st
5,000 72

Brooklyn Elev 2d
1,000 44

Brooklyn R T 5s
5,000 ..... 80⅝

Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
3,000 ..... 100¼
5,000 100

Buff, R & P G M 5s
2,000xi 95½

Bur, C R & N 1st
4,000 ..... 106½
2,000 ..... 106¾
3,000 107

Canada So 1st gtd
3,000 ..... 109½
2,000 ..... 109⅝

Cent Ga Ry con 5s
3,000 ..... 91½

Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000 ..... 116¼
1,000 ..... 116⅜

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
7,000xi 74¼

Ches & Ohio, Pur M'y Fd
1,000 ..... 108½

Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
10,000 ..... 100⅝

Chi, B & Q cons 7s
3,000 ..... 117⅝

Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s
2,000 100
Nebraska ext 4s
34,000 ..... 90⅝

Chi, B & Q conv 5s
1,000xi 99¼
2,000 ..... 99⅜

Chi, B & Q 5s S F
3,000 105

Chi & Ill gen 5s
16,000 100
1,000 ..... 100¼

Chicago & Erie 1st
1,000 ..... 111⅝

Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
5,000 ..... 42⅜

Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1903, registered
5,000 111

Chi & N W cons 7s
11,000 ..... 141¼

Chi, R I & P ext 5s
2,000 104
Registered
15,000 ..... 102½
5,000 ..... 102⅜

Col, H V & T 5s
14,000 71
5,000 ..... 71¼
4,000 ..... 71½
1,000 ..... 70⅝
1,000 ..... 70¾
1,000c 71
1,000 ..... 70⅝

Col & Ninth Av 1st
5,000xi 115½
10,000 116

Den & Rio Grande Imp 5s
500 81

Detroit Gas Co 5s
10,000 72
5,000 ..... 71½
5,000 71

Dul, S S & A 5s
5,000 ..... 101½

East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
5,000 ..... 108½

Erie 1st mortgage
15,000 ..... 108⅝

Erie 2d mortgage
2,000xi 116

Ft W & D C 1st
12,000 58

Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 91

H & Tex Cent con 6s
1,000 104

Int & Gt Nor 1st
1,000 ..... 119½

Iowa Cent 1st 5s
11,000 93

Kanawha & Mich 4s
1,000 77

Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
8,000 75

Kings Co Elev 1st
1,000 ..... 49½
10,000 50

L S & M So 2d coup
2,000 ..... 119½

Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
15,600xi 115½
10,000b3 116

Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s
10,000 ..... 91¾
Unified gold 4s
3,000 ..... 79½

Louis & Nash cons
1,000 ..... 103¾

Manhattan Ry con 4s
6,000 ..... 93⅞
5,000s20F 93½

Mich Cent cons 7s
12,000 117

Mil & St. Paul, Chi & Pac Western 5s
2,000 ..... 113¾
3,000 114
1,000 ..... 113½
Wis & Min Div
8,000 112

Mil & St Paul cons
14,000 ..... 132¼

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
4,000 ..... 84¼

Mo, K & T 2d
5,000 ..... 59¾

Missouri Pac 3d
3,000 ..... 102½

Mo Pac 1st cons
1,000 85

Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
6,000xi 66½
1,000 67
1,000xi 66¾
6,000 ..... 66⅞

N Y Cent deb 4s reg
20,000 ..... 102½

N Y & Harl 1st coup
1,000 ..... 112¾

N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs
2,000 ..... 139¾
19,000 140

N Y, O & W refdg 4s
6,000xi 93½

N Y, O & W con 5s
1,000s20F 109¼

N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
4,000 ..... 102½
1,000 103

Nor Pac 1st 6s
4,000 ..... 115¾

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
45,000 ..... 55⅜
19,000 ..... 55¼
72,000 ..... 55⅝

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
20,000 88
1,000 ..... 87⅝
Registered
1,000 88

Nor Ry of Cal 5s
1,000 90

Ohio & Miss 2d
1,000 118

Ohio Southern 1st
5,000 ..... 84½
11,000 ..... 84¼
1,000 ..... 84½
4,000 ..... 84¼

Ohio Southern G M 4s, Trust Co certfs
10,000 11
9,000 ..... 10⅝
5,000 11
5,000 ..... 11⅜

Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 87

Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 17½
27,000 18

Oregon R & N 4s
5,000 ..... 83⅝

Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
20,000s30F 76

Penn Cos gtd 4½s
5,000 111

Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
20,000 45
8,000 ..... 45¼

2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
20,000 ..... 32¾
20,000 ..... 32⅞
25,000 ..... 32¾
60,000 ..... 32⅞
10,000 ..... 32¾
30,000 ..... 32⅞

Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
9,000 ..... 81½
5,000 ..... 81¼
8,000 ..... 81½
10,000 ..... 81⅝

Pitts & West 5s
5,000 ..... 33½

Rio Grande West 1st
1,000 ..... 73½

Rome, W & Og cons
1,000 ..... 120½

St Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Trust Co certfs
17,000 50
10,000s20F 50
8,000 50

St L & Iron Mt, Cairo, Ark & T 1st
6,000s3 102

St L & Iron Mount 5s
2,000 76
2,000 ..... 75¾

St L & S F G M 5s
3,000 ..... 97½

St L & S F gen 6s
5,000s30F 112
10,000 ..... 112⅛

St L & S F 2d, Class B
2,000s20F 114

St L & S F 4s
5,000 ..... 65⅜
2,000 ..... 65½

St P, M & M 1st, Montana ext 4s
15,000 ..... 90½
Montana Cent 5s
5,000s20F 104

Scioto Val & N E 4s
3,000 ..... 83¼

Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 90¼

Standard R & T 6s
10,000 ..... 71½

Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
4,000 85

Terminal R R Ass'n of St L 1st 4½s
4,000 ..... 106½

Texas & N O 1st
6,000 111

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
11,000 ..... 88½

Tex & Pac 2d inc
2,000 ..... 21¼
10,000b3 ..... 21½
16,000 ..... 21¼
9,000 ..... 21⅝
5,000 ..... 21⅝

Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
2,000 70

Union Elev 1st 6s
5,000 71

Union Pac gold 6s col tr notes
1,000 ..... 101¼
5,000 ..... 101⅜

Utah & Northern 7s
1,000 117

Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 107
2,000 ..... 107¼
Det & Chi ext
1,000 95

Wabash 2d 5s
5,000 ..... 68¾
4,000 69

West Shore gtd 4s
1,000 107
Registered
500s3 ..... 105½
10,000 106

W N Y & P 1st
1,000s20F 106¾
2,000s20F 106½

Western Pacific bonds
3,000 103
3,000 ..... 102½

Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ..... 39½
10,000 ..... 39¾
8,000 ..... 39½

Total sales $1,473,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	210
American Ex	172	Market & Fulton	210
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	186
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Mech. & Traders'	130
Central National	155	Mercantile	160
Chase National	400	Merchants	137
Chatham	290	Merchants' Exchange	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	425
City	500	Nassau	153
Citizens'	125	National Union	195
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	206½	New York	230
Continental	130	N. Y. County	675
Corn Exchange	285	National Bank N. A.	130
East River	125	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2900	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Peoples'	200
Fourt National	178	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	310	Republic	150
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	160
German American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	315	State of N. Y.	112
Hudson River	155	Third National	98
Imp. & Traders'	525	Tradesmens'	85
Irving	140	U. S. National	175
Leather Mfgrs.	175	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅝@51¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 47,207,059 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29⅝d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1 as compared with the last four years:

Exports, Jan. 1 to date	$549,706
Imports in the same period	539,684
Net exports	$10,022
Net imports, 1896	3,908,017
Net exports, 1895	20,339,479
Net exports, 1894	3,341,389
Net exports, 1893	26,205,894

* * *

On the Stock Exchange 400 shares of Phenix sold at .04. On the Consolidated Exchange 1,500 shares of Brunswick sold at 14@15; 600 Cripple Creek consolidated at .11; 200 Ophir at .85, and 500 Pharmacist at .14.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1897.

The Board of Directors submit herewith a synopsis of their Fiftieth Annual Report for the year 1896:

The gross earnings of the three grand divisions east of Pittsburgh and Erie, embracing the main Line, United Railroads of New Jersey, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and Branches, were $62,096,502.66
Expenses 43,459,326.91

Net earnings $18,637,175.75
To which add:
Interest from investments $4,935,868.42
Rental of equipment, &c. 483,012.42 5,418,880.84

Gross income $24,056,056.59
Deduct:
Rentals, leased and operated roads $8,824,163.09
Interest on funded debt 4,257,818.73
Interest on mortgages and ground rents, car trusts, taxes, &c. 1,582,954.07 14,664,935.89

Net income $9,391,120.70

From this amount the following deductions have been made:

Payments account Sinking and Trust Funds, and guaranty of interest on Allegheny Valley Railway bonds	$642,398.72
Extraordinary renewals, &c.	1,516,898.72
	2,159,297.44
Balance after above payments	$7,231,823.26
Dividends of 5 per cent.	6,465,122.50
Amount transferred to credit of profit and loss for the year 1896	$766,700.76
Previous amount to credit	23,553,469.86
	$24,320,170.62
Amount charged off in reduction of value of securities and settlement of sundry accounts	167,847.76
Balance to credit of profit and loss December 31st, 1896	$24,152,322.86

In view of the severe business depression prevailing during a large portion of the year, and the consequent reduction of traffic and the sharp competition between the transportation interests, the results may be considered as satisfactory. After providing for all obligations, and expending about $1,500,000 in improving your property, the regular dividend of five per cent. was paid and a surplus of nearly $800,000 carried to the credit of profit and loss.

SINKING FUNDS.

Under the provisions of the consolidated mortgage of the company, $324,780 were set apart on the first day of July last, out of the net income, as a sinking fund for the redemption of the outstanding bonds secured by that mortgage. There are now $4,798,682.10 in securities and cash in the fund for the redemption of these bonds.

Under the provisions of the four per cent. Equipment Trust Gold Loan, there was paid to the trustee during 1896, for the sinking fund, the sum of $136,400. The trustee was unable to obtain any of the bonds at the price fixed in the lease, and in accordance with the terms thereof the whole amount has been invested in additional equipment.

SECURITIES OF OTHER CORPORATIONS.

The entire cost of the securities of other corporations, including real estate mortgages now held by your company, is $119,992,895.08. The direct revenue received therefrom was $4,615,432.97, which amounted to nearly four per cent. upon their cost, and more than provided for the interest on your funded debt.

CAR TRUSTS.

No further issues of these securities were made during the year. The outstanding certificates of Series "B" of the Pennsylvania Equipment Trust have been paid and canceled. This series covered 500 standard box cars sublet to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, and 500 standard box cars and 1,200 standard gondola cars to the Pennsylvania Company, representing a total cost of $1,000,000.

The total number of cars provided under the Car-trust system is 57,997.

Total amount of certificates issued thereto	$30,644,000.00
Amount redeemed	26,537,000.00
Balance of certificates outstanding December 31st, 1896	$4,107,000.00

The amount expended upon the Main Line and branches, and charged to capital account during the year, was $2,537,214.65, of which the larger portion was for equipment and real estate. The expenditure for equipment represented, in addition to the purchase of two boats for use on the new ferry between Jersey City and Twenty-third Street, New York, the usual outlay in payment for trust cars, and the purchase of 1,300 box and 1,000 gondola cars, which the activity prevailing in industrial pursuits during the beginning of the year seemed to render a necessity. In the early Summer, however, in consequence of the unsettled condition of financial affairs, a serious depression occurred in the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country, which continued throughout the remainder of the year, and caused a heavy reduction in your traffic and revenue. Under these circumstances it was deemed prudent to not only restrict the expenditures on construction account, but also to discontinue a large portion of the work which had been authorized in the revision of alignments and grades upon the Main Line. A considerable amount had, however, already been done at the points especially referred to in the last annual report, namely, Kinzer's and Mt. Joy, on the Philadelphia Division, and Lilly's and Radebaugh, on the Pittsburgh Division; but at the present time no further outlay is being made in this direction except at Radebaugh, where the work upon the tunnel had so far progressed that it was deemed unwise to suspend operations.

The depression referred to extended over your entire system, and as your lines traverse a territory particularly dependent for its prosperity upon the coal and iron industries, their revenues necessarily show a greater proportionate reduction than in the case of other lines not so situated.

The amount expended in construction on branch and auxiliary lines was $1,283,630.80, the most important items of which were the completion of the bridge over the Delaware River at Frankford, the construction of a portion of the Philadelphia, Bustleton and Trenton Railroad, and the double tracking of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway.

The number of tons of freight moved on the three grand divisions east of Pittsburgh and Erie in 1896 was 72,967,125, a decrease of 6,292,401, or 6.76 per cent.; the number of passengers was 36,170,220, a decrease of 1,282,217, or 3.42 per cent.

The other railroad companies east of Pittsburgh and Erie in which your company is interested show generally decreased earnings, due to the business depression prevailing throughout the country. Detailed statements of their operations will be found in their respective annual reports, as well as in the pamphlet report of your company. The total amount of coal mined during the year by the four coal companies in which you are interested was 1,975,385 tons, a decrease of 232,849 tons.

LINES WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

On the lines west of Pittsburgh operated by the Pennsylvania Company and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company the results were as follows:

	1896.
Earnings of Pennsylvania Co.	$19,423,975.31
Expenses	12,111,604.30
Leaving net earnings	$7,312,371.01
Rental, interest, &c.	7,102,988.96
Net profit on Penna. Co.'s lines	$209,382.05
Earnings of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway	$16,873,854.82
Expenses	12,359,999.04
Leaving net earnings	$4,513,855.78
Rental, interest, &c.	3,850,912.80
Net profit on Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company's lines	$662,943.48
Net profit on lines directly operated west of Pittsburgh	$872,325.53

The other lines west of Pittsburgh, on account of which your company has assumed direct obligations, or in which it is largely interested through ownership of securities, but which are operated through their own organizations show the following results:

The aggregate gross earnings of these roads were	$6,229,397.67
Expenses	5,090,992.96
Net earnings	$1,131,404.71
Deduct rental, interest, &c.	1,408,237.96
Loss	$276,833.25
Of this loss the Pennsylvania Railroad is responsible for	$197,738.04
Which deducted from the profit shown above	872,325.53
Leaves a net profit on all lines west of Pittsburgh for 1896	$674,587.49

The results from the working of these lines emphasize the unfavorable conditions prevailing in the manufacturing interests of the country, and show a large falling off in tonnage and revenue. They were, however, fully able to meet all liabilities and carry a surplus to the credit of profit and loss on each system.

The amount expended on account of construction, equipment, and real estate during 1896 on the lines west of Pittsburgh was $2,380,009.44.

The expenditures for capital account on these lines were for additional equipment and real estate, tracks, and terminal facilities. A further sum of about $2,100,000 was invested in the purchase of the stock of the New Castle and Beaver Valley, and Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern Railway Companies. The former road was operated under your lease of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, but as the requirements of the lease in regard to the division of traffic and revenue were not in harmony with your general interests, it was deemed wise for the Pennsylvania Company to become its owner. The Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern Railway is a line running northerly from Cincinnati a distance of about 36 miles, and having terminal facilities in that city of special value in connection with your lease of the Little Miami Railroad.

FUNDED DEBT.

The funds for the above purposes were obtained from the sale of the $3,000,000 of four per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, referred to in the last annual report, and from a further sale of $2,000,000 of the same securities made during the past year. These securities were held in the treasury of the Pennsylvania Company and involved no increase in the funded debt of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

The work of rebuilding the bridge over the Ohio River at Cincinnati is almost completed, and its improved highway and trolley facilities are expected to largely increase that part of its traffic. For the purpose of retiring the outstanding seven per cent. bonds, amounting to $1,160,000, of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company, and providing a portion of the funds for the reconstruction of its bridge, that company sold $1,400,000 of its four and one-half per cent. bonds, guaranteed principal and interest by the Pennsylvania Company, which owns a large majority of its capital stock.

It also became necessary for the Union Depot Company of Columbus, Ohio, in which your company is largely interested, to rebuild its passenger station, and thus furnish improved terminal facilities at that important point. For this purpose it created a general mortgage securing $800,000 of four and one-half per cent. fifty-year bonds, of which $450,000 were sold, the balance of the issue being reserved to retire such of the prior lien bonds of the company as might not be redeemed through the operations of the sinking fund connected therewith. The work upon the new station is rapidly progressing, and will be completed during the coming Summer.

The number of tons of freight moved on the lines west of Pittsburgh was 46,176,140, a decrease of 6,202,941. The number of passengers was 16,879,284, a decrease of 300,720.

The gross earnings of all lines east and west of Pittsburgh for the year were $123,634,120.19, operating expenses $88,329,329.39, and net earnings $35,304,790.80, a decrease in gross earnings, compared with 1895, of $6,085,233.35, and in net earnings of $4,120,952.79. There were 145,192,944 tons of freight moved, being a decrease of 12,472,705 tons, and 71,949,860 passengers carried, a decrease of 2,734,256.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There has been paid the Managers of the Trust created October 9th, 1878, by the company, to December 31st, 1896, the sum of $4,582,407.78. The total income therefrom has been $6,067,399.80, and on that date securities amounting at par to $8,212,730 were held in the trust, yielding an interest of five and one-half per cent. for the year. There was appropriated to the trust for the year 1896 the sum of $78,048.72.

The bonds of the American Steamship Company, amounting to $1,500,000, the principal and interest of which were guaranteed by your company, matured on October 1st, 1896, and $1,485,000 thereof, which had been presented up to the close of the year, were paid out of the Trust Fund. That amount, together with $673,665, the aggregate of the coupons purchased from time to time as they matured, has been charged against the principal of the fund, as well as $160,000 of the bonds of the Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad, which were guaranteed by the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, and assumed by you under the lease of the property of the latter company. These obligations have practically no value, and, as a result of the conservative policy pursued in the creation and maintenance of the trust, have been met without any draft upon your treasury.

The assets of the Insurance Fund at the end of the year were $8,762,611.27, being a decrease of $17,039.88 as compared with 1895.

The membership of the Employes' Relief Fund at the close of the year was 40,853, the largest since its establishment. During the year the members contributed $694,776.49, while the company and its affiliated lines contributed $108,748.11 for operating expenses, and $40,214.20 for extra benefits to members whose disability had continued more than 52 weeks, and who were therefore no longer entitled to regular benefits from the fund. The total receipts were $855,880.44, and the balance on hand at the beginning of the year $294,954.96. After distributing $237,048.48 in death benefits, and $813,393.87 in cases of disability arising from sickness and accident, and meeting all its obligations and providing unadjusted death claims, a balance of $388,284.73 was carried over to the present year.

The number of depositors in the Employes' Saving Fund at the end of the year was 4,944, an increase of 431. The amount received from depositors during the year was $461,189.46, and the balance in the fund at the close of the year was $1,759,893.26, of which $1,700,000 is invested in securities bearing interest at the average rate of four per cent.

Necessary funds were deposited in New York to purchase the $1,809,000 of seven per cent. first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad Company which matured January 1st, 1897. This road is operated under lease by the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, and the latter having been unable to meet its obligations to the other lines leased by it, all its properties have been, at their instance, placed in the hands of a receiver. Under this state of facts, although the Vandalia Company was in no way responsible for the default of its lessee, and was fully able to meet its own obligations, it was found impracticable to sell its securities to advantage and thus provide the means to retire the bonds referred to. Your Company has, therefore, as the indirect guarantor thereof, become their purchaser, and will hold them until the relations between the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company and its leased lines are finally adjusted.

On April 13th, 1896, the Fiftieth Anniversary of the incorporation of the Company was appropriately celebrated by a public meeting of the stockholders at the Academy of Music, at which addresses were made by your late President, Mr. Roberts, also by the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Mayor of Philadelphia, the City Attorney of Pittsburgh, representing the Mayor of that city; Mr. Frederick Fraley, President of the Philadelphia Board of Trade; Mr. J. Twing Brooks, one of the Vice Presidents of your Western lines, and Mr. Joseph H. Choate of New York, the eminent orator and lawyer.

Mr. David S. Gray having resigned as General Manager of the Union Line to accept the position of representative of your system on the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association, Mr. E. A. Dawson was appointed on 15th July, 1896, to fill the vacancy, and Mr. C. W. Forrester was appointed Western Manager of the Union Line in Mr. Dawson's place.

The Board have to record the death of one of their oldest members, Mr. Henry D. Welsh, on the 19th of December, 1896. Mr. Welsh's connection of over eighteen years with the Company, and faithful service in its behalf, make his loss one to be deeply regretted, both personally and officially. As a leading member of your committees, and as an offic

100,000 bushels, including 1,000 bushels No. 3, 20¼c; 1,000 bushels No. 2 white, 22c; 90,000 bushels track and ungraded white, 21@22c, as to quality; 2,000 bushels track mixed, 20½c, elevator; 12,000 bushels rejected mixed, 19c, elevator. No. 2 oats were quoted 21¾c, elevator; No. 2 white, 23½c.

CHICAGO, March 1.—There was some short selling of oats at the opening, but, as the sales did not prove immediately profitable, the property was covered, the result being a firmer tone. Receipts were 220 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. Export clearances aggregated 141,836 bushels. The visible supply increased 332,000 bushels. May oats closed ⅛@¼c higher. Cash oats were steady at Saturday's prices.

Flour.

Flour was steady and dull. Trade moved very slowly, and buyers' wants were limited to a few specialties. There is nothing to induce buying, and most traders are holding off. Dealers are holding at late quotations. Total sales were 16,800 pks, including 600 bbls Winter straights, $4.35@$4.40; 1,800 bbls clears, $4.15; 300 bbls superfine, $2.90; 500 bbls Southern, $4.25; 3,250 bbls city patents, (two days,) $4.80@$5.05; 3,050 bbls city clears, (two days,) $4.70@$4.80; 150 bbls city extra 1s, $3.65@$3.70; 150 bbls city fines, $3.15@$3.25; 6,500 bbls Spring patents, $4.30@$4.60; 500 bbls clears, $3.90.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 1.—Flour, patents, $3.85@$4.10; bakers', $2.60@$3.45; production, 42,000 bbls; shipments, 52,305 bbls. Millstuffs—Bran in bulk quoted at $6.25@$6.75; shorts, $6@$6.25; middlings, $7@$7.25.

Miscellaneous.

BARLEY—Market easy; feeding quoted 26¼@26½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening; 31½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; sales, 15,000 bushels; car lots, 32@33c, cost, insurance, and freight track; malting, 35@42c, as to quality. RYE—Market quiet; car lots, State, 40@41c, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 2 Western, 37@37¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. RYE FLOUR—Dull; sales, 300 bbls at $2.50@2.65. BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet; quoted 35c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, for prime State. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market dull; spot quoted at $2.25. CORNMEAL—Quiet; kiln-dried, $1.75@$1.85. BAG MEAL—Quiet; fine white, 75@78c; fine yellow, 70@71c; coarse, 58@60c. FEED—Quiet; 40, 60, and 80-lb, 65@67½c; 100-lb, 67½@72½c; sharps, 72½@80c; rye feed, 52½@55c; hominy chop, 50@52½c; cottonseed meal, 37½c@$1; oil meal, $1.02½@$1.05; city feed, 67½@$70c.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Rye was firmer. Offerings both of cash and futures were light. There was some outside inquiry. Receipts, 8 cars. On the regular market, sales of No. 2 were at 33¼c, and of No. 3 at 32½c. No. 2, by sample, sold at 34c, and No. 3 at 32c. May sold at 34½@35c. July was nominally 1½c over May. Barley was steady. Offerings were light, and the barley on sale was all taken, but the demand was not imperative. Receipts, 35 cars. The range was from 27½c to 32c for common to choice; fancy, nominally, 33c. Screenings, $7.75@$9. Timothy was steady. Prime, cash, and March, $2.65, nominal; country lots, $2@$2.50. Prime clover, $7.50, nominal.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Firm; sales, 200 bbls; mess, $8.50@$8.75; family, $9.50@$10.50; short clear, $8.50@$10.50. BEEF—Steady; extra mess, $7.50@$8; family, $9@$11; packet, $7.50@$9. ....BEEF HAMS—Strong, at $18.50@$19. ....DRESSED HOGS—Held firm; 160 lb, 5½@5 3-16c; heavy to light, 4¾@5¾c.... CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies held firmer; demand fair. Quoted: 4½@5c for 14 to 10 lb; pickled shoulders scarce and wanted, at 6¼c; pickled hams firmer, at 8½@9¼c.... TALLOW—Dull, at 3¼c bid....STEARINE —Firm; lard, 4¾c; oleo, 4¼c bid....LARD —Higher; sales, 4 tanks prime steam, private terms, closing at 4.25c bid, 4.30c asked; city, 4c; refined firm; South America, 4.85c; Continent, 4.55c; compound, 4½c; options closed at 4.37c nominal for May.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Fair buying. Light receipts of hogs and an advance in their price stimulated the demand, values showing some appreciation. The refusal of the French Government to impose an import duty on American pork was also an aid to the market. May pork and ribs each closed 2½@5c higher; May lard, 5c higher. Domestic and foreign markets were firm. Receipts were moderate and the shipments large. The cash demand was only fair. Holders were firm, but buyers were inclined to hold off.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 58s 9d; prime mess dull at 48s 9d. Pork—Prime mess Western fine dull at 45s; do, medium, dull at 38s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 40s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 27s 6d; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, firm at 25s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, firm at 25s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, firm at 24s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, firm at 24s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 26s; shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 25s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 21s. Cheese—American finest white and colored, steady at 57s 6d. Tallow—Prime city dull at 17s 6d.

COFFEE.

Coffee opened quiet at unchanged to 5 points decline, with very little interest exhibiting on the call. Foreign news was quiet and generally lower. Hamburg was ¾ pfennig off; sales, 4,000 bags. Havre came in ¼ to ½ franc lower at the opening, and at 3 P. M. showed a slight further decline, closing at unchanged to ¼ franc decline for the day. Total sales, 18,000 bags. Rio was weak; No. 7 Rio, 10 $ 350; exchange, 8 15-32d; receipts, 10,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 3,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 4,000 bags; stock, 243,000 bags. Santos market quiet; good average Santos, 10 $ 850; receipts, 15,000 bags; stock, 398,000 bags. The weekly Rio cable reported shipments Saturday of 64,000 bags; the shipments for the past week to United States were 64,000 bags; other points, 13,000 bags; Europe, 14,000 bags. Santos shipments to the United States, 42,000 bags; other points, 42,000 bags; purchases for United States, 32,000 bags; Europe, 30,000 bags. The future market closed unchanged to 5 points net decline. Sales, 11,000 bags. The market for spot coffee was steady, with a fair demand reported. Brazilian was quoted on the basis of 9⅝c for No. 7 Rio and 9¼c bid for No. 8. A fair business was reported in mild coffee, with Cucuta in fair demand at 16¼@16½c. Sales were 1,600 bags Maracaibo 1,450 bags Caracas, 300 bags Porto Cabello, and 1,000 bags Bucaramanga, all private terms.

SUGAR.

The London cable reported cane dull and depressed. Java quoted 11s, and fair refining at 9s. Beet, weak, with business at lower prices. March quoted 8@8¼d, April 8s 9d. The refined sugar market was quiet and lower, Nos. 15 and 16 declining 1-16, adn all other grades ⅛c. Granulated quoted at 4¼c. The raw sugar market closed with a quiet tone at the following prices: Centrifugal, 96° test, 3¼c; Muscovado, 89° test, 2 13-16@2⅞c; and molasses, 89° test, 2⅝c.

HAY AND STRAW.

Strictly prime grades steady, but undergrades in liberal supply, and weak. Straw plenty and prices lean in buyers' favor. Hay, prime, per 100 lbs., 77½@80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 55@65c; do, shipping, 55c; straw, long rye, per 100 lbs., 75@55c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, tangled rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 35c.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 53,305 bbls; spirits of turpentine, 1,503 bbls; tar, 2,373 bbls. The market for spirits of turpentine is firm at 30@30½c for regulars and machines. Resin was quiet, with common to good strained, quoted at $1.70. Tar, regulars, $1.55; oil, bbls, $3; pitch, $1.80@1.85. The tank steamer Iris is due at Savannah, which will take 10,000 to 12,000 bbls of turpentine for export.

SAVANNAH, March 1.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 27½c. Sales, 65 bbls. Resin firm at $1.45.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 1.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good strained, $1.50. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 27½c; irregular, 27c. Tar quiet at 90c. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.80; virgin, nothing doing.

OILS.

Cottonseed oil continues quiet, but quite a firm tone prevails. There seems to be but little selling pressure on the market, and prime Summer yellow is quoted on the basis of 21½@24c. Lard oil is firm, with a steady tone to the lard market. Linseed oil is quiet. Prime crude, barrels, 20@20½c; mills, 15@17½c; off crude, here, 19c; prime Summer yellow, 23½@24c; off Summer yellow, 23@23½c; butter oil, 26@27½c; prime yellow Winter, 29c; prime white Summer, 26½@27c; lard oil, 40@41c; linseed oil, American, raw, 30@31c; American boiled, 32@33c; Calcutta raw, 50c.

PETROLEUM—The market for pipe lines was nominal. Refined was quiet and unchanged. Barrels, New York, $6.30; Philadelphia, $6.25; cases, New York, $7; Philadelphia, $6.95.

METALS.

TIN—was quiet, with moderate demand, reported at 13.50c.@13.60c. The London market opened stady, closing firm. COPPER—continues firm, with offerings of moderate proportions, closing for spot at 12c. LEAD—was quiet, but firm, with prices held very steadily at 3.32½c.@3.37½c. SPELTER—The market continues dull at 4c. to 4.10c. IRON —was steady, with spot 6¾c.@7c, and sales of 300 tons May at 6.85c.

LIVE STOCK.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1897.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Cows.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,528	8	942	14,367	11,896
Sixtieth Street	2,723	134	1,927	18,754	176
Portieth Street	..	..	..	..	21,224
Hoboken	2,776	38	38	1,726	..
Lehigh Val. R. R.	1,441	..	..	..	2,442
Scattering	..	..	145	92	..
Total	9,468	180	3,052	34,939	35,738
Total last week	10,129	152	2,690	29,609	32,363

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice	$4.70@$5.10
Medium to fair	4.35@ 4.65
Common	3.70@ 4.30
Bulls and dry cows	1.60@ 3.50
Oxen and stags	2.25@ 4.00
Good to prime steers, one year old	4.35@ 4.50

BEEVES—Receipts for two days 216 cars, or 3,686 head; 193 cars for exporters and city slaughterers direct and 23 cars for the market. On very light supplies steers ruled firm to 10c higher, while rough stuff of all kinds was just about steady, and bulls slow on a rather slack demand. Very little export demand. The yards were cleared. Ordinary to fairly good native steers sold at $4@$4.75 per 100 lb; ten choice steers at $5.10; eight tops at $5.25; oxen and stags, at $2.25@$4; bulls at $2.50@$3.50; poor to good cows at $1.60@$3.25; one extra fat cow at $4. City-dressed native sides at 6½@8¼c per lb, for common to choice quality. London and Liverpool quote American steers weak at 10¼@11½c, and live sheep slow at 9@11c, dressed weight, and refrigerator beef higher, at 8½c per lb.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 1 head, and sold, calf included, for $38. Feeling steady, and sellers quote the market at $20@$45 for poor to choice cows.

CALVES—Receipts, 1,582 head, including 20 head direct to a city butcher. Demand active and market firm, especially on the medium grades. All sold early at $5@$7.25 per 100 lb for common to prime veals; at $7.40@$7.50 for extra selected do, and a few barnyard and fed calves sold at $2.50@$3.25. City-dressed veals firm at 8@10½c, and choice stock reached 11c; country-dressed in good demand at 6½@9½c, and little calves sold at 4@6c, but mainly at 5@6c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, 6,3½ cars, or 12,572 head; 9 cars for export alive, 14 cars for city butchers, and 40½ cars for the market, and, with 8½ cars held over Saturday, there were 49 cars on sale. Sheep were in more active demand and firm to a shade higher for prime to choice; common and medium grades steady; choice lambs were also a trifle firm, with other grades slow and generally unchanged; 7½ cars were to sell at the close. Poor to prime sheep sold at $3.25@$4.50 per 100 lb; choice and export wethers in small lots at $4.75@$4.80; 15 head at $5; culls and bucks as low as $3. Dressed mutton in moderate request at 6½@7½c; dressed lambs steady at 7¼@8½c. Marks and country-dressed Spring lambs in fair demand, at $4@$7 per carcass.

HOGS—Receipts for two days, 61½ cars, or 10,084 head, including 5½ cars for sale. The market was rated steady, and coarse heavy to choice light hogs sold at $3.75 @$4.20 per 100 lb; a deck of State pigs at $4.30. Country-dressed in active demand, and firm at 3¾@4½c per lb for extreme weights.

THE ISAACSONS' RIVAL STANDS.

Husband and Wife in Competition on the Same Corner.

The unique spectacle of husband and wife running rival street stands close together and engaged in bitter business competition may be seen any day at the corner of Market and Henry Streets. Jacob Isaacson and his wife have parted, company, and, though the divorce suit that was entered has been withdrawn, there does not seem to be a prospect of any reconciliation.

Jacob blames his mother-in-law. His wife wants to have him arrested for failing to provide for his three children.

But the chief grievance of mother and daughter seems to be that Isaacson has started a new soda-water stand just around the corner from the one Mrs. Isaacson and her mother run, and that he is striving to take away their customers.

There is a third woman in the Isaacson matrimonial tangle, according to the mother-in-law, whose name is Mrs. Newman. She asserts that Isaacson ran away with this woman to Chicago. He denies this charge. "All the trouble is with my mother-in-law," he said. "She is mad because I don't want to support her and her old husband and son. It was my wife who sent me to Chicago to peddle. I returned with $125, which I gave her, and two days later they drove me out of the house. "But as sure as my name is Isaacson I'll be boss yet."

TROUBLES OF A YOUNG WIFE.

Has Her Husband Arrested and Is Suing His Father.

Harry Preston, the son of Dr. Henry G. Preston, 54 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, who deserted his wife in December, 1895, was a prisoner in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday, charged by Mrs. Preston with abandonment. He was remanded for trial in default of $300 bail.

Mrs. Preston was Miss Bertha Langdon of East Rockaway, L. I., three years ago, when she met and secretly married young Preston, who was then a medical student. They kept house on Franklin Avenue, in Brooklyn, but did not get along well together, because, Mrs. Preston alleges, Dr. Preston was trying to separate them.

She brought suit last October for $50,000 against Dr. Preston, charging him with alienating her husband's affections. Young Preston in the meantime had deserted her, shortly after the birth of her child, and was on his way to Japan. After leaving his wife he shipped as carpenter's mate on the American clipper George R. Schofield, bound for Yokohama. Two weeks ago he returned. His wife, who is now living at 27 Patchogue Avenue, learned of his whereabouts and had him arrested at his temporary home, at 138 Lewis Avenue.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Mercantile Loan Company of Syracuse; capital, $5,000. Directors—Seckel Bronner, Emanuel Bronner and Lillian S. Bronner of Syracuse.

Frank D. Covey Leather Company of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—Albert R. Bogert, Katherine M. Covey, and Frank D. Covery of New York.

Lefi-Straus Company of Gloversville, to manufacture leather gloves; capital, $10,000. Directors—William H. Lefi, New York City; Gustav C. Straus, and George Valk of Gloversville.

The American Hardwall Plaster Company of Utica; capital, $25,500. Directors—John F. Hughes, Thomas R. Proctor, and Joseph R. Swan of Utica and Frederick G. Weaver of Deerfield.

Eastern Electrical Supply Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Burtis H. Ellis of Roselle, N. J.; Charles P. Scott, and Emily Scott of New York City, and Charles I. Hills of Elizabeth, N. J.

Guernsey & Terry Company of Hudson, to deal in dry goods; capital, $10,000. Directors—Lorenzo G. Guernsey, W. H. Terry, Charles C. Terry of Hudson, Byron N. Price, and George S. Terry of New York City.

Eastman & Co. of Newburg, to deal in pianos, organs, and musical instruments; capital, $10,000. Directors—James E. Eastman, Newburg; John Evans, Brooklyn; Alfred H. Newby, New York, and Philip S. Hortz, Philadelphia.

The Edwin C. Burt Retail Shoe Company of New York City, to manufacture boots, shoes, trunks, valises, and leather goods; capital, $40,000. Directors—Howard A. Colby of New York, Luther N. Curtis of Summit, N. J.; Edwin A. Goater and Charles N. Pinkney of Brooklyn, and Gardner Colby of East Orange, N. J.

Greene County Traction Company, to operate a street surface electric railroad five miles long, from the village of Coxsackie to a point three miles beyond the village line; capital $50,000. Directors—Edward J. Duggan, Albany; Henry E. Stern, William E. Drisland, E. J. B. Murray, Michael F. Cantwell, and Edward J. McCaffrey of Albany; Matthew J. Duggan of Greenbush, William G. Raines of New York City, and George C. Spencer of Chicago.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

THE SALE OF THE OLD FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rhinelander Estate Gets a Broadway Corner — Twenty-third Street Baptist Church Goes to an Ice Company.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Messrs. Collins & Collins, to E. Coffin, 116, 118, and 120 West Thirty-fourth Street, known as the Old Fourth Presbyterian Church, size 80 by 100, at $275,000. It is intended to improve the plot by the erection of a nine-story fireproof office building.

Mr. Coffin gives in payment the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, an apartment house; the three five-story adjoining flats, 1,962, 1,964, and 1,966 Seventh Avenue, and the five-story flat 203 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, at $195,000, and the balance in cash.

The property of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church, at the northwest corner of Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, has passed into the hands of an ice company. The property was bought by John Adamson of Brooklyn for $110,000, he having also purchased from Mary L. Hall the house adjoining the church, known as 28 Lexinton Avenue, for $30,000. Adamson then conveyed the property, including 28 Lexington Avenue, to the Consolidated Ice Company for a consideration of $175,000 and the assumption of a mortgage of $100,000 given to Cornelius E. Donnellon by Adamson.

It is reported that the Rhinelander estate has paid upward of $250,000 to the Tuckermans for 684 Broadway, on which a sixteen-story commercial building is to be erected. The building was bought in 1893 by Mr. Lucius Tuckerman. The plot has a frontage of 41.2 feet on Broadway, being situated on the northeast corner of Great Jones Street, and is 130 feet deep.

Charles Moser has sold 1,921 Second Avenue, a five-story brick tenement, with stores, 25 by 60 by 75, to A. Cohen, who will give in exchange the three-story flat, 220 McDougal Street, Brooklyn.

Jacob D. Butler has sold to Mrs. L. P. Mick, as a site for five-story flats, four lots on the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street.

David Stewart has sold for Mrs. Johanna Hirschberg the five-story apartment house, 25 by 96 by 100, southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, to an investor, for $55,000; for a Mr. Whittaker to Peter J. McCoy, the one-story frame store, 1,950 Amsterdam Avenue, with lot 25 by 100, terms private; for Ferdinand Forsch to John Davis, for improvement, the plot, 50 by 99.11, south side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, terms private; for Annie V. Hubert to George Schindler, the three-story frame tenement, with lot, 25 by 65, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Wadsworth Avenue, terms private, and for George R. Schieffelin, the plot, 100 by 200, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for $52,500.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom, George R. Read sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 155 East Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story brownstone-front flat, on lot 27.3 by 98.2 by 27.6½ by 94.4, for $37,000, and to the same plaintiff, 157 East Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story brownstone-front flat, on lot 19 by 94.4 by 19.2½ by 91.8, for $26,500.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Maria A. Wuytack, 1,147 Stebbins Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, on lot 17.11 by 68.11½ by 18.1 by 71.4½, for $3,805.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustee's sale, 377 and 379 Greenwich Street, east side, between North Moore and Franklin Streets, 50.3 by 100, two three-story brick buildings, with stores; Trinity Church leasehold.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, Inwood Avenue, west side, Lots 359 and 360 on map of Inwood, Towns of Morrisania and West Farms, runs west 205 feet to Cromwell's or Doughty's Brook by north along same to south side of High Bridge Street on said map by east 23 feet to Inwood Avenue by south along same 505 feet. Due on judgment, $2,256.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., mechanics' liens, foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, referee, 676 Union Avenue, east side, 196 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 29 by 95, four-story brick flat, all right, title, and interest that Alexander MacDonald, defendant, held on Aug. 28, 1896. Due on judgment, $1,009.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 30 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,817.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, G. Thornton Warren, referee, 136 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 343 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 22 by 106.3, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,363.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 422 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street south side, 220 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,398; subject to first mortgage for $10,000.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Franklyn Paddock, referee, 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 19.3 by 100.11, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,662.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, A. C. Brown, referee, 671 to 679 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 475.4½ feet west of Brook Avenue, 135 by 100, five five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $19,711.

By James L. Wells, sale to secure dower, George E. Mott, referee, Lot 55, map of Mount Hope, the Western Reserve of Upper Morrisania, made in May, 1852, and thereon laid out as follows: Monroe Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Gray Street, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frank R. Lawrence, referee, 417 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, north side, 275 feet west of St. Nicholas Place, 25 by 98, two-story frame dwelling, with two-story frame dwelling in rear.

By John A. Van Rensselaer, partition sale, Francis A. Dugro, referee, 243 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 470 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 15 by 62, three-story English basement brick dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, 624 to 628 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 375 feet west of the Boulevard, 75 by 99.11, three-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $22,752.

On the premises, foreclosure sale, by William Meldrum, referee, Third Avenue, northwest side, 300 feet southwest of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, formerly Orchard Street, 50 by northwest, to land now or late of Anderson estate, two five-story brick tenements, with stores.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Maiden lane, for a fifteen-story brick and stone office building; New York Realty Company, owner; Ralph S. Townsend, 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $300,000.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for five three-story and basement brick dwellings; George W. Ruddell of 103 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; Alfred H. Taylor of 56 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, west side, 149 feet east of Third Avenue, for two three-story brick tenements, 39 by 98.9; Mrs Louisa Weiss of Morris Farms, owner; Edward Bussoth of 3,202 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $11,000.

No. 1,428 Vyse Avenue, for a two-story frame shop, 25 by 20; Thomas Morgan of 1,248 Vyse Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $300.

Sedgwick Avenue, east side, 1,071 feet south of University and Sedgwick Avenues, for a five-story brick and stone library, 52 by 162; New York University, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 92 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $350,000.

Bainbridge Avenue, Bridge and Summit Streets, for a brick sanitary closet, —×—; the city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $4,000.

Willis Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for a two-story and basement brick church and parsonage, 71 by 100; the North New York Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; George A. Kramer & Co. of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 500 feet east of Willis Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 81.6; Henry Miller of 201 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Harry F. Howell, 886 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $24,000.

Franklin Avenue, west side, 214 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a one-story frame warehouse, 20 by 100; William Endemann of 1,263 Franklin Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,363 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, northeast corner of Merrill Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 38; John M. Bissert of 919 Tinton Avenue, owner; Andrew Ehsen of Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Home Street, west side, 23 feet east of Forest Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 20 by 60; Charles Hohle of 1,175 Forest Avenue, owner; Ed Wentz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,500.

Franklin Avenue, west side, 214 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a two-story frame stable, 50 by 16; William Endemann of 1,263 Franklin Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,363 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 340 East Twelfth Street, alteration to a four-story brick store and dwelling; Bernard McQuade of 208 East Ninth Street, owner; J. H. Browne, 232 East Ninth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 128 Ninth Avenue, alteration to a four-story brick store and tenement; John Meyer of 126 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Bearswamp Road and Sackett Avenue, northeast corner, 89 feet from said corner, alterations to a one-story frame store; Annie J. Wakely, owner; Arthur Boehmer, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 771 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, alteration to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 22; Dominick Stainslow, owner; L. A. Soule, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, March 1.

23D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 50x 76.10; the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church to John Adamson $110,000

23D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 50x 97.6; John Adamson and wife to the Consolidated Ice Company 175,000

LEXINGTON AV, 28; Mary L. Hall to John Adamson 30,000

MADISON AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 100th St, 25x80; Isaac Mayer and others to Mina Rosenzweig 10

118TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 150 x100.11; Joseph McFarland and wife to William Rankin 1

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 29th St, 16.9x81; William M. Prichard to Michael P. Lyons 24,000

38TH ST, 532 to 536 West, and 531 to 535 West 13th St; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Runkel Brothers 1

7TH ST, n s, 285.2 ft w of Avenue A, 21x 92.2x23.2x100.11; Pauline Taferner to Louis Walther 14,000

WEST 4TH ST, w s, 42.7 ft n of Perry St, 20.11x52.7; Louis Lese and wife to George M. Popham and another 23,400

RIVINGTON ST, 62; John A. King to Alice Davis 1

CLINTON PLACE, 127; City Real Estate Company to John G. Norris 100

5TH ST, 616 East; Frances V. Hauck to Edward B. Morrison 22,125

39TH ST, 510 West; Simon P. Flannery and wife to John C. Clegg ..... Omitted

10TH AV, 215; Joseph C. McKenney and wife to Louise Schultz 1

31ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 21.4x 90.6; Edward H. Kelly and wife to James Wall, one-fourth part 10

MARKET ST, 50; Simon Schlansky and wife to John B. Shea 1

50TH ST, 125 ft e of 12th Av, 50x100.5, leasehold; Henry Moulton to Margaret Morrison 100

INTERVALE AV, s e s, 119.4 ft n of Home St, 100x irregular; John H. Lavelle and others to George Stark 8,500

PROSPECT AV, e s, 289 ft s of 165th St, runs e 280.8 to Stebbins Av x s 208.11x w 339.10 to Prospect Av x n 200.6; Mary L. Jek to Lewis Benedict 26,000

8TH ST and 9th St, Lot 185, map of Unionport, 100x216, one-half part; Henry Balser to Frederick Eckstein 1

BROOK AV, w s, 100.3 ft s of 163d St, 27x64.5x27.1x62; Louisa Goldner to Max Goldner 1

120TH ST, 306 and 308 West; Paul Obalski and wife to Emil Ludwigwalz, three-eighths part 14,800

61ST ST, 338 East; Franklin Blen, referee, to Merritt Trimble 1

BOWERY, 163, and 133 Chrystie St; John Heyman to Hamilton H. Salmon, exchange of property 15,000

120TH ST, 54 East; Julius H. Seymour to Jennie F. Seymour 2

103D ST, n e corner of 5th Av, 250x100.11; Grace Cook to William H. Jackson 1

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 238.10 ft n of Riverview Terrace, runs w 181.3 to Riverview Terrace x n 50x e 159.9 to Sedgwick Av x s 57.6 to beginning; Margaret E. Jones to Ida Bamman 210,000

2D AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x100; Joseph Kaiser and wife to Jennie Kaiser 680

60TH ST, s s, 60.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 19.7x100.5; Emma Davidson to Jacob H. Freedman 25,000

PARK AV, e s, 64.8 ft s of 83d St, 37.6x 100.5; Richard W. Buckley and wife to Jacob Rudolphy 1

93D ST, n s, 319 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.8; 90th St, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Lexington Av s e corner of 89th St, 25.8 x50.8x irregular; 90th St, s e corner of 3d Av, 110x125.8; John A. King to Alice Davies 1

2D AV, e s, 60.5 ft n of 50th St, 20x70; Oscar Schmidt and wife to John Ohrle and wife 1

6TH AV, e s, 106.11 ft n of 86th St, 19x 102.2; the New York Life Insurance Company to Paul Leavitt 1

91ST ST, 120-122 East; Ethel C. Sanger and husband to Charles C. Dodge 53,000

45TH ST, s s, 37.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9x70; Jacob Lebkuchner to Lillian Lebkuchner 1

7TH ST, 218 East; John J. Keegan to Catharine Keegan 15,000

557TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 20x 100.5; William R. Montgomery and wife to James W. Markoe 1

45TH ST, 133 East; Bridget Dicken to Mary Murray 1

119TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 4th Av, 67.6x 100.11; William H. Bingham and others to Alice R. Tompkins 85,000

119TH ST, n s, 123.9 ft w of Park Av, 33.9x100.11; George H. Gardner to William H. Bingham and another 1

119TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 33.9x100.11; same to same 1

118TH ST, n w corner 7th Av, 125x100.11; Edmund Coffin and wife to Richard Collins and another 100

151ST ST, s s, 550 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 94.10x102.2x116.6x99.11; Jacob D. Butler and wife to Claude W. Mick 66,500

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 425 ft n of 141st St, 194.6x100; same to William H. Lake 68,000

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, n w corner of 152d St, 34.3x101.5x35x108.10; William H. Bingham and others to Alice R. Tompkins 93,000

76TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Julius H. Seymour to Jeannie F. Seymour 1

PEARL ST, 69; Mary E. Coster to John Bluttner 20,000

CHERRY ST, 219½ and 221, and 480 Water St; Ambrose K. Ely to Charles H. Meyer 2

FRANKLIN ST, 208; Amelia A. Germond and husband to Amos Burhaus 1

WEST BROADWAY, n e corner of Walker St, 50.2x75.2; John R. Todd and wife to John W. Condit 1

WARREN ST, s s, 99.11 ft e of College Place, 25.2x76.2; Anna M. Gilbert, executrix, &c., to Hy Davidson 45,000

125TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Wilhelmina Binder to Michael Hayes and wife 1

MARKET ST, 50; Esther Lewowitz to Simon Schlausky 1

GREENWICH ST, 230; also 101 Park Pl, 53 Jay St, and 448 Cherry St; John A. King to Alice Davis 1

WEST BROADWAY, 506; H. H. Upham to John Tully and another 1

2D ST, 221; John Ohrle and wife to Oscar Schmidt 1

DELANCEY ST, s e corner of Mangin St, 25x75; James P. Foster and wife to E. E. Brouwer 10

1ST AV, 1,189; Isidor Abraham and wife to James Walsh 1

84TH ST, 538 East; Isaac Dimaut and wife to Frederick Wolters 1

156TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 99.11; Michael A. C. Levy, referee, to Charles Wagner 100

125TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Frederick Dellemuth, as executor, to Michael Hayes and wife 7,400

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 100 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; David Thompson, referee, to Morris S. Thompson and another 4,100

PERRY ST, n s, 150 ft w of Waverly Place, 25x95; Annabella Huyler, as executrix, to John Kane 40,000

GREENWICH ST, 730 to 736, and 128 and 130 Perry Street; Morris Steinhardt and wife to Edmund Coffin 13,500

42D ST, 264 West; Richard S. Treacy and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank 100

WEST END AV, w s, 84.8 ft n of 88th St, 16x100; William L. Marshall to Emeline B. Philbrick 20,000

42D ST, 266 West; Harriet E. Price to the Franklin Savings Bank 30

57TH ST, 20 West; Bettie Hofstadt and another to Curt A. Loewel 20,000

57TH ST, 504 West; Evelina A. Walker to Jane Cook 1

120TH ST, n s, 241 ft w of 2d Av, 16x 100.11; Bertha Smith and another to Melissa R. Holm

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LILLIE A. P.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frank E. Bliss, husband of decedent, Barnes, Surrey County, near London, Eng., Trustee, and George Pancoast Bliss, Barnes, Surrey County, near London, Eng., a son of decedent; Minnie A. Pancoast, 34 West 31st St., N. Y. City; Louisa V. Archer, aunt of decedent and legatee, 34 West 31st St., N. Y. City; Mary A. Hallett, 142 West 104th St., N. Y. City; Archer V. Pancoast, Trustee, and brother of decedent, and to all persons interested in the estate of LILLIE A. P. BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of April, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frank E. Bliss and Archer V. Pancoast, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Att'ys for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
f23-1aw6wTu&ap6

COVERT, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED COVERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at place of transacting business, No. 261 Washington St., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of November, 1896. MATILDA T. COVERT and EDWARD RUHLMAN, Administrators. FRANK H. REUMAN, Attorney for administrators, 38 Elizabeth St., New York City. n24-1aw6mTu

DARRAGH, ROBERT L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. DARRAGH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1896. EDGAR WHITLOCK, Executor; LAURA A. DARRAGH, Executrix. d22-1aw6mTu

DEIGHAN, LUCY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCY C. DEIGHAN, late of the City of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edgar Whitlock, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of May next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of November, 1896. CHARLES YUNG, JOSEPH YOUNG, Executors. EDGAR WHITLOCK, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, New York City. n17-1aw6mTu

DE GOVIN, ELOISA GOMEZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELOISA GOMEZ DE GOVIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the —th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1896. EMMET R. OLCOTT, ELOISA GOVIN DE ALFONSO, Administrators. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attys. for Administrators, 35 Broadway, New-York. n17-1aw6mTu

DUDLEY, FRANCES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES E. DUDLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Theodore E. Leeds, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1897. JOHN L. DUDLEY, Administrator. THEODORE E. LEEDS, Attorney for Administrator, 3 Broad St., New York City. f16-1aw6mTu

DONNELLY, JAMES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES A. DONNELLY, now or late of the City and County of New York, an absentee, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Aird Dempsey, her attorney, No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1897. SARAH A. McCORMACK, Temporary Administratrix. JOHN AIRD DEMPSEY, Attorney for Temporary Administratrix, 231 Broadway, New York City. ja26-1aw6mTu

EILSHEMIUS, FREDERICK E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK E. EILSHEMIUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 265 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of January, 1897. HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS, PAUL WILCOX, Attorney for Administrators, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City. ja5-1aw6mTu

ELLIS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ELLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Putney & Bishop, their attorneys, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of March, 1897. WILBUR D. ELLIS, MILO M. BELDING, Executors. PUTNEY & BISHOP, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, New York City.

HOFSASS, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. HOFSASS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in Middle Village, New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1896. JOHN NEEDERSTEIN, Executor, Middle Village, N. Y. d8-1aw6mTu

JULIUS WATERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS WATERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of February, 1897. LEOPOLD J. WATERMAN and SIEGMUND L. BACH, Executors. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, New York City. f9-1aw6mTu

PELL, WILLIAM J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lee Nutting, trustee; The Lovejoy Company, Albert W. Pell, Henry Lindenmeyr, Gustav Lindenmeyr, Henry Lindenmeyr, Jr., William Knoepke Pamphlet Binding Company, Miller, Sloan & Wright, Myrick Plummer, Watson F. Munger, William P. Dane, Heber Wells, Charles Schmoize, Francis H. Ross, Raynor & Perkins Envelope Company, Edward Kimpton, Oscar J. Maigne, American Lead Pencil Company, John D. Lohman, James H. Gafney, Charles A. Jackson, Fitz A. Fllin, Charles A. Breck, Frank H. Lovell, Frank H. Calendar, Jr., James H. Calendar, Benjamin W. Wilson, Jr., and William J. Pell, and to all creditors or persons claiming to be creditors of WILLIAM J. PELL, deceased, and to Ashbel P. Fitch, Comptroller of the City and County of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the nineteenth day of March, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend on the application of Eugene C. Lewis and James A. Rogers, executors of the last will and testament of the said William J. Pell, deceased, for ancillary letters testamentary; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BRIGHAM & BAYLIS, Attorneys for Petitioners, 37 and 39 Liberty Street, New York.
ja26-1aw6wTu

PFEIFER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES PFEIFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1896. CHARLES PFEIFER, MATILDA PFEIFER, Administrators. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Administrators, 49 and 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City. s22-1awdmTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURDY, CATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Purdy, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the second day of December, 1896. J. HARSEN PURDY, B. AYMAR SANDS, Executors. JOHN M. BOWERS, Attorney for Executors. d22-1aw6mTu

REINHART, CHARLES STANLEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES STANLEY REINHART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1896. JOSEPH W. REINHART, Administrator. o6-1aw6mTu

SANDS, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. SANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of September, 1896. LEVI P. MORTON, PHILIP J. SANDS, Executors. FREDERIC DE P. FOSTER, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, New York City. s29-1aw6mTu

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress; willing, obliging; Protestant; city reference. 234 East 76th St., Downey's bell. No cards.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing in private family; best city reference. A. Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family as chambermaid and waitress, or would wait alone; thoroughly competent; good references. 300 East 71st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city or country; good reference. Connolly, 33 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl as chambermaid and take care of children in private family; city reference. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, 256 West 16th St., Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with children. Call, from 10 to 1, at 32 West 75th St., present employer's.

Cooks.

COOK.—By neat young girl as cook in private American family; willing to assist with washing; best personal references. 52 West 51st St., present employer's.

COOK.—As cook; thoroughly experienced in French and American cooking; dinner and luncheon parties specialty; good personal references. G. S., 909 6th Av, second flat.

COOK, &c.—By American Protestant; first-class cook, and assist with washing; trustworthy and obliging; fully competent; city references. 142 East 84th St., parlor floor, Donaldson's bell.

COOK.—By young woman in private family as cook; three and one-half years' city reference from last employer. 205 East 33d St., Madill's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as a first-class cook; city or country; best city reference; wages $30. M. Q., Box 219 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class Frenchman in private family; good city references. A. P., 142 West 27th St.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as good cook; good reference. 200 East 94th St., Murphy's bell.

COOK.—With first-class references; in small family; wages, $25. 63 East 108th St., basement.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By an experienced person to go out by the day to do upstairs work or to clean silver. 237 East 55th St., fourth bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; Parisian style and finish given in cloth and organdies; at home or out by day reasonably. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By middle-aged German woman, with reference, to do general housework. 223 East 45th St. No cards.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid; has lived out in Ireland; no cards. 220 East 57th St., ring Shelan's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By respectable German girl; two and a half years' reference. I. M., 203 East 48th St.

MAID.—By refined North German, accustomed to travel; good dressmaker and packer; best city reference. L., 141 East 56th St.

MAID, &c.—By a Swiss French maid; good seamstress; traveler; well recommended. Maid, 115 West 28th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a French Swiss as first-class laundress in small private family; best city reference. E. W., 411 Amsterdam Av.

LAUNDRESS.—To do washing at home; highest city references. Mrs. Tuseen, 331 West 38th St., top floor.

Nurses

NURSE.—By a competent and reliable infant's nurse, who thoroughly understands the care of infants; best references; city or country, or to travel. Bartlett, 1,512 Lexington Av.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to young children; willing to assist with chamberwork; no objection to country. S. A. G., 342 East 62d St.

NURSE.—By a refined, experienced North German; good French; good seamstress; best references. M. N., 241 East 34th St.

Seamstresses.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; understands all about dining room and table; best references; wages $20 to $25. J., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a Frenchwoman to do plain sewing or light housework by day or week; sleep home; good reference. J. C., care of Mrs. Demeter, 566 7th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker and family sewer; would wait on lady or do light chamberwork; five years' reference. A. P., 201 East 14th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By seamstress; experienced plain hand sewer and repairing dresses; refined families. Seamstress, 434 West 23d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant waitress; just disengaged; thoroughly understands duties of the dining room; careful, capable, industrious, obliging; excellent references. Phoebious, care of Moore, 302 West 52d St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class waitress and chambermaid; willing and obliging; best of reference; city or country. C. B., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl in American family as waitress and to do upstairs work; best city references. Call to-day, present employer's, 149 West 12th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—French; 34; highly recommended; thoroughly competent; first-class silver cleaner; strictly sober; very tall; lady can be seen. Butler, 210 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent young man; single-handed; city or country; willing, obliging; good valet, silver cleaner, &c.; highest recommendations. 877 6th Av., second floor.

BUTLER.—By a competent young Swede (28) in private family; six years' best city references. Carlson, 402 4th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; first-class driving; reference; in city; just disengaged; no objection to a place in country. J. C., 207 East 38th St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; aged thirty-six; strictly temperate; thoroughly understands duties of first-class establishment; furnish highest personal and written references. W., 645 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman would like to secure a place for his coachman; can give most satisfactory references as to his ability and trustworthiness. Warren E. Dennis, 4 Warren St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent and experienced man; married; careful driver; best city references; last employers can be seen. 1,036 3d Av., third floor.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By single young man; highest personal references; country preferred. Coachman, Box 205 152 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; best reference; city or country. J. W., 2 East 70th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By first-class married French gardener; all branches; thoroughly understands management of gentleman's place; wife can take care of dairy and poultry if required; best references. Gardener, 204 West 39th St.

GARDENER.—English; married; no family; 20 years' experience in greenhouses and all out-of-door work; used to the entire charge of gentleman's place; good references. J. Adams, 37 East 19th St.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young man as second or useful man indoors in private family; assist waiting; five years' personal city references. H. K., 1,227 Broadway.

Waiters.

WAITER and USEFUL MAN.—By a young man. Call at present employer's from 9 to 10 and 1 to 3, 11 East 63d St.

Miscellaneous.

APPRENTICE PRINTER.—By young man, (colored,) as apprentice printer; $5 or $6 per week; can set 1,000 ems per hour. Peterson, 232 East 85th St.

CARPENTER.—Understands his business thoroughly; fifteen years' experience; wants work of any kind. R., Box 201 Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—An experienced, competent nurse, to take entire charge of infant of ten months; bottle feeding; personal city references required. Call 9 to 12, 72 West 68th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A bright young man, of neat appearance, who is a rapid and accurate stenographer and typewriter; none but those who can give the highest references need apply. S., Box 555, New York.

WANTED—A gentleman of industry and capacity to secure advertisements for a New York daily newspaper. Address DAILY, Box 101 Times Office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH SOME MEANS, GOOD address, business experience and acquaintance, and best references, can realize annual income of $5,000 to $10,000; no risk. Address Box 205 Madison Square P. O., New York City.

WE BUY ORDERS OF ALL KINDS, TAKING all risks, advancing all capital necessary, and giving one-third net profits. What have you? Address "RUBBER," Box 181, Times.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 78 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Free lecture, Sat. at 11; low fee; term begins now.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between ROBERT A. AMMON and JOSEPH B. EAKINS, composing the firm of AMMON, EAKINS & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, ROBERT A. AMMON signing in liquidation and assuming all liabilities.—February 1st, 1897.

ROBERT A. AMMON,
JOSEPH B. EAKINS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COME HEAR
FERDINAND SCHIVEREA
In Cooper Union to-day at 3 P. M., and at 8 P. M. in 7th St. M. E. Church, near 3d Av. Seats free. All welcome.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 6, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Trave*, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New York*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 7 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Port Tampa; at 12 M for Brazil, per steamship Bellanoch, via Rio Janeiro and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Bellanoch;" at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, Port au Prince, Petit Goave and Jeremie, per steamship Saginaw; at 3 PM for Jamaica and Cape Gracias, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Silvia";) at §3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana.

FRIDAY.—At 8 AM for Brazil, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Cherokee; at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Lisbonense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM and 2:30 PM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March §13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March §22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March §27 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1897.

BICYCLES.

"Kimball" Bicycle.

Order one made; watch its making. Our factory is open and right at hand. You can oversee the whole process.

Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 West Broadway, close to Grand St. station, 6th Ave. L., and 300 Broadway.

Not **10,000 Cycles $5** Each
But we guarantee largest stock in city, and lowest prices. YES, we have some job lots, all new, $16.50, $19.50, $29, $39, and $39. 4,000 cycles select from; 30 different makes.
Park Row Bicycle Co. Agents Wanted.
Entire Basement, Brooks Bldg., 23 Park Row.

Brooklyn Cycle Show.
Under the auspices of the Cycle Board of Trade of Long Island.
Armory Building, Flatbush Av. & Hanson Place.
MARCH 6TH to 13TH.
Admission, 25 cents.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Directly facing the ocean. Every modern convenience and improvement, including hot and cold sea water baths in house; rooms single and en suite, with baths attached, &c., &c. Send for illustrated booklet. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

Through Pullman Buffet train leaves Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. daily at 1:50 P. M., via Penna. R. R.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Ocean front. Rooms en suite, baths attached. Service first-class and modern in every detail. D. S. WHITE, Jr., Prop'r.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.
THE CHAMBERLIN
Finest Hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Now Open. Apply for particulars to G. W. SWETT, Manager, Old Point Comfort, Va.

HOTELS.

The Hotel Castleton,

St. George, Staten Island, is pronounced by patrons to be eminently satisfactory in respect to table, service, location, and comfort. Elegantly furnished. First-class in all respects. A number of new private baths have been added. Only thirty minutes from the Battery. Easier reached from down town than principal New York hotels. Open all the year. Address, for rates, &c., GEORGE H. AVERY, Manager.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Mch. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 30, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 16, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., April 6, 10 AM
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, March 6, 10 AM | Ems, April 10, 10 AM
Fulda, March 13, 10 AM | Werra, April 17, 10 AM
Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM | Fulda, April 24, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamer of March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE, from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S S.
Phoenicia, Mch. 6, 7:30 AM | Persia, March 13, M
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.
TO THE **Land OF THE Midnight Sun.**
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK...March 3 | ST. PAUL.....March 24
ST. LOUIS....March 10 | NEW YORK..March 31
PARIS.....March 17 | PARIS.....April 7
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the "American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noordl'd, March 3, noon | K'nas'n, Mar. 17, 3:30PM
Friesl'd, March 10, noon | Westernl'd, Mar. 24, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE.
Arrangements suited to all. New routes, best accommodations.
High-class Select Parties, leaving March 27, May 8, May 29, June 9, 26. Also
GRAND SUMMER CRUISE OF S.S. OHIO.
70 days for $475 up, leaving June 26.
Special Programme of Lower Priced
VACATION TOURS TO EUROPE.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.
Phila., 828 Chestnut St.; Boston, 332 Washington St.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Mch. 6, 5 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe....Sat., March 13, 8 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up. Second Cabin to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, March 6, 7 AM | Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM
Aurania, March 13, M | Umbria, Ap'l 3, 6:30 AM
Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM | Lucania, April 10, 11 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon | Majestic, April 7, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon | Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Apr. 21, noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MOBILE .....March 6
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. MAASDAM..Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM..Saturday, March 6, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack....Tuesday, Mar. 2
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Mar. 5
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack....Saturday, Mar. 6
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Mar. 9
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

DRY GOODS.

PEARS' SOAP 5c., CUTICURA SOAP 7c, Lyons' Tooth Powder 7c, Libert's Violets 29c. JAMMES, 809 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 2, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu.April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.May 1, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 29, May 31, Aug. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN

THE FINN BILL DENOUNCED

Citizens Protest Against Any Legislation of Sidewalk Obstructions as Unconstitutional.

COL. WARING'S STRONG WORDS.

A Committee to Lay the Protest Before the Legislature, the Governor, and the Mayor—Advocates of the Bill Forced to Leave the Meeting.

A meeting of citizens was held at the Real Estate Exchange yesterday afternoon to make a formal protest against the Finn Stoop Line bill. This action was pursuant to the call of the Committee on City Affairs of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. The meeting was largely attended by down-town real estate dealers and merchants. Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department took an active interest in the movement, and made one of the principal speeches. William McCarroll of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation was elected Chairman and Louis R. Berg secretary.

Ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles Blandy, attorney for the Market Men's Association, and author of the Finn bill, was on hand in opposition to the purpose of the meeting. He was supported by a number of political friends and others who favor the passage of the bill. Mr. Blandy came to discuss the merits of the bill, and was allowed to proceed in a speech until he became somewhat personal against Lawrence J. Callanan, when Chairman McCarroll called him to order.

The Chairman explained that under the call Mr. Blandy was out of order. The latter claimed that as a citizen and the representative of a large association he had the right to be heard.

Opponents Declared Intruders.

"The call distinctly states," said Chairman McCarroll, "that the meeting is held for the purpose of registering the views of those who oppose the Finn bill. It is not for the purpose of debating the merits of that measure. People know what the bill provides for, and they know whether they are for or against it. If Mr. Blandy wants to announce his support of it he has the same liberty to hold a meeting for that purpose that these gentlemen have who are here to protest against its passage."

"Under these circumstances," said Mr. Blandy, "there is nothing for me to do but gracefully retire," and he took his hat and coat and moved to the door. The crowd who had come apparently with the hope of stampeding the meeting could not give up so gracefully, however. They made no attempt to conceal their anger, and their retirement was hardly on parliamentary lines, several of them trying to parley with the Chairman about their right to discuss the bill and vote in opposition to the resolutions which were before the meeting. They gradually left the place, however.

The Resolutions.

The resolutions which caused the trouble were introduced by Mr. Callanan and are as follows:

Whereas, There is a probability that the Legislature of the State of New York will pass the measure known as the Finn Stoop Line bill, being Assembly Bill No. 282 and Senate Bill No. 649; and

Whereas, Such legislation is calculated to sanction the further obstruction of the streets of New York by legalizing the use of stoop lines and sidewalks for the display and sale of produce and other forms of merchandise; and

Whereas, The streets of the City of New York were dedicated to the use of the people in the pursuit of all legitimate business and pleasure—the sidewalks for the exclusive use of pedestrians; and

Whereas, The sidewalks of this city are in places seriously obstructed, in violation of law, by the transaction of many varieties of business thereon, and upon the stoops and areas, to the injury of law-abiding tradesmen in the vicinity and the annoyance of the public; and

Whereas, The bill in question confers a right to occupy what is known as the stoop line for the sale and exhibition of merchandise, within two blocks in any direction of any of the public markets of this city, which privilege embraces many of the residence streets, notably Fifth Avenue and University Place, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Streets on the east, and Eleventh and Twelfth Streets on the north, Washington Place on the south and west, Greenwich Avenue, Perry, Charles, and other streets,

Resolved, That we, as taxpayers and business men of the City of New York, do hereby protest against the passage of said bill and measures of similar character, and in case said bill receives a majority vote in both branches of the Legislature, we hereby respectfully ask the Mayor of New York and the Governor of the State of New York to withhold their approval of the same.

Resolved, That in our opinion it is false economy to seek to derive revenue from any custom which is dangerous to public health, safety, and comfort. The evil of street and sidewalk obstruction in the City of New York has grown to such proportions under the tolerance of the people and by the sanction of the local authorities that property is depreciated in value, traffic is impeded, and many of the business streets are rendered unsightly and unsafe.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the time has come for decisive action against the growing tendency to street and sidewalk obstruction.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting any bill designed to legalize the use of stoop lines, sidewalks, and streets for mercantile purposes, except the reasonable use thereof in the ordinary transaction of business, is unconstitutional, and we hereby pledge ourselves in the interests of public welfare to oppose such legislation in the courts.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to present these resolutions to the Legislature of the State of New York, to the Mayor of the City of New York, and the Governor of the State. Such committee shall have authority to call meetings and take such other steps as are deemed necessary to carry out the purposes of this assemblage.

Col. Waring's Protest.

Col. Waring made one of the strongest arguments against street and sidewalk obstruction that have been heard since the present controversy arose. He declared with emphasis that any bill which the Legislature might pass to legalize the use of stoop lines for mercantile purposes would be unconstitutional.

"I have, perhaps, a different interest in this question from many of you," he said, "partly because I hold no real estate—and unless the amount of my official salary is greatly increased, I never shall [laughter]—but I have an interest in the regulation of the streets. I was surprised to learn a short time after I came into office that the street extends from the building lines on both sides, and that a sixty-foot street does not mean thirty-five feet of paved roadway in the middle, but the whole street, to the face of the building. The stoops and areas exist, not as a matter of right, but as a matter of concession on the part of the public. Those strips along the front of the buildings are the property of the city, and are absolutely under the control of the city, except so far as they may be used by its consent from time to time for the purposes of areas and entrances; that it is absolutely illegal, or, I would say, unconstitutional, to make any other use of it.

"I was told by the Counsel to the Corporation that neither the Board of Aldermen nor the Legislature of the State had any power to concede stoop-line and sidewalk rights to private individuals for any purpose whatever, and I was told that it was my duty to see that the sidewalks were kept clean. However, I was able to avoid that work on the plea that my appropriation was only for the pavements. If the Counsel of the Corporation is right, there is no power on the part of any legislative body to give up the use of the space in front of a man's house for any other than the specified purpose. If the space in front of your house is to be used for peanut stands, or whatever else it may be, any other citizen has the same right that you have; the fact that it lies in front of your building gives you no specific right for it.

"My special interest relates to the work that my department has to perform. You would be astonished to know what large part of the rubbish with which we have to deal comes from the sidewalks of private business places. In fact, I am looking to the time when we shall have to make some new arrangement for the placing of trucks and private stands within the buildings and the putting of offices a floor higher, and by which we can have trucks unloaded elsewhere than on the public streets and on the sidewalks. And I believe it is the right of the public to have the use of the streets for transportation, for walking on the sidewalks, and that nobody has any power to interfere with these rights. All this use of produce stands does interfere with them."

The resolutions introduced by Mr. Callanan were adopted without dissent. Chairman McCarroll stated that he would appoint the committee to-day. Mr. Callanan stated that if the bill becomes a law it will be fought in the courts on the ground of unconstitutionality.

More Opposition.

Prior to the public meeting, the Committee on Legislation of the Real Estate Exchange held a meeting to take action on the various street bills in the Legislature. E. H. Moran presided. It was resolved to oppose the Finn and Leonard bills. Mr. Callanan addressed the meeting, and described the work being done at Albany for and against the bills. Mr. Berg started a discussion of the need of more cars on the city lines to prevent overcrowding and to enable more people to make their homes in New York. No action was taken.

RETAIL GROCERS ACT.

They Adopt Resolutions Condemning Improper Use of Sidewalks.

The Retail Grocers' Union put itself on record against the Finn bill and street obstructions generally at a meeting last night in the union hall, on East Fifty-seventh Street. The union has over 700 members, and a good attendance marked the meeting. The grocers have taken much interest in street obstructions, as many of them have suffered largely because of discriminations against them.

L. J. Callanan, who is one of the most influential members of the union, said that any bill which discriminates in favor of any class is wrong. "What should be for one should be for another," he continued. "It is unjust to tell me that I must keep my sidewalks clear and tell another man that he may use them for his business. There is no way a man can injure a rival more than by getting such a privilege as the bill would give to those within two blocks of the public markets, while his rival cannot have such a privilege. If for no other reason we should oppose the bill."

The following resolutions were adopted without dissent:

"Whereas, The streets of New York were dedicated to the use of the people in the pursuit of all legitimate business and pleasure, the sidewalks for the exclusive use of pedestrians; and,

"Whereas, The sidewalks of this city are in places seriously obstructed, in violation of law, by the transaction of many varieties of business thereon, and upon the stoops and areas, to the injury of law-abiding tradesmen in the vicinity, and to the annoyance of the public; and,

"Whereas, A bill is now before the Legislature of this State, known as the Finn bill, Assembly No. 282, Senate No. 649, which confers a right to occupy what is known as the stoop line to the occupants of the building for the exhibition and sale of goods of every description, within two blocks of any of the public markets of this city,

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting any bill designed to legalize the use of stoop lines, sidewalks, and streets for mercantile purposes, except the reasonable use thereof in the ordinary transaction of business, is unconstitutional, and we hereby pledge ourselves in the interests of public welfare to oppose such legislation.

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to take such action as may be necessary if the bill passes the Senate to oppose the bill before the Mayor and Governor."

President H. Middendorf appointed the following committee: L. J. Callanan, F. W. Loehman, A. W. Pfluger, J. H. Rohrs, and H. Rohrs.

An Obstruction Makes Trouble.

As a result of a suit for damages against the city, charges were preferred yesterday at Police Headquarters against Capts. Westervelt and Moynihan and Acting Capt. Brennan. When the new building adjoining the Church Street Police Station was begun a water pipe was laid across the sidewalk. Around this a casing was put. The plaintiff in the suit alleges that he was injured by falling over this obstruction. Investigation showed that no permit to lay this pipe had ever been issued by the city and charges were therefore made aginst the men who have been in charge since it was there.

GAS PRICES IN BROOKLYN.

To Private Consumers $1.20, with a Progressive Reduction.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen passed a resolution yesterday accepting the proposition of the Union Gas Company for lighting the streets and public buildings with gas for five years from Jan. 1, 1897, and for the progressive reduction in price to private consumers.

The contract provides for gas at $1.20 per thousand to private consumers, followed by a five-cent yearly reduction to $1; for public lighting at the start, $1 per thousand, with a two-and-a-half-cent yearly reduction to 90 cents.

DELINQUENT JURORS FINED.

Justice Giegerich Orders Absent Talesmen to Pay $100 Each.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich had his first experience in a criminal court yesterday in presiding over the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, in which most of the homicide cases are tried.

The first case before him was that of Giuseppe Desario of 443 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, charged with killing Francisco Garriulla on Dec. 5.

A panel of 100 talesmen had been summoned, but only fifty of them were present. The Justice ordered a fine of $100 each to be imposed upon the absent talesmen. About half of the fifty made excuses. The Desario case was laid over for a few days.

A SPECIAL GRAND JURY.

Judge Van Brunt Calls It to Convene April 5.

Judge Van Brunt of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday signed an order for the appointment of a special Grand Jury to convene April 5, to dispose of the accumulated excise and other cases that the regular Grand Juries have been unable to handle.

City Pays for a Spoiled Coat.

Edward Higgins, who is fifteen years old, appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, and put in a claim for $15. He had bought a new overcoat, but it had been spoiled by contact with a tar vat used in repairing the streets. He thought it was the city's fault. The board apparently thought so, too, for his claim was allowed.

Hattie Scharf Committed Suicide.

Hattie Scharf, twenty-two years old, whose father is a shoemaker at 189 Court Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday by drinking carbolic acid. She was deformed, and became very despondent on account of her affliction. About 1 o'clock in the morning she awakened her sister Agnes, with whom she was sleeping, and said: "I don't want to live any longer, and I've taken carbolic acid." Death followed a few hours later.

The United Telegram Company.

Vice Chancellor Stevens of Jersey City yesterday heard an application for an injunction to prevent the United Telegram Company from holding its adjourned annual meeting to-day at 2 o'clock. He said he would announce his decision at 1 P. M. to-day.

TO SEE THE INAUGURATION

Expectation that the Number of New York Visitors Will be Comparatively Small.

A WANT OF ARDOR SHOWN.

Prominent Republicans Complain of a Lack of Interest in the Militia and Among Political Clubs—Some of the Men Who Have Gone or Are Going.

A large number of persons from this State, and especially from this city and its vicinity, will be in Washington on Thursday to witness the inauguration of President McKinley. Many have already gone, and others will go to-day and to-morrow.

Compared with former inaugurations, however, it is feared by many prominent Republicans that the New York contingent will be very small. There has been, they say, a lamentable want of ardor shown by the State Militia and by party clubs and other organizations. The report that the army which Pennsylvania generally sends to Washington will not march in the procession, has chilled the enthusiasm of the soldiers, and the chill has extended to the body politic. At the Republican State headquarters it was stated yesterday that the only organizations that were positively known to be making preparations for the parade were the Quigg Club and the Riverside Republican Club. The former will muster from 500 to 600 men, and the latter 200 to 400.

A dozen or so political district leaders will go to Washington to-night, but not as a party. Hugh McRoberts, T. A. Broniff, and George Garvey of Staten Island will head a party of twenty-five, who will go down in a special car to-night or to-morrow. The Brooklyn and the Hell Gate Clubs, the Lincoln Pioneer Corps, the Progress, and the William Henkel Republican Clubs are also contemplating going. These constitute about all the parties that are now formed.

Among New Yorkers who have already gone are Gen. Horace Porter, Marshal of the parade; T. C. Platt and Mrs. Platt, Representative B. B. Odell, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Col. John J. McCook—who engaged apartments a month ago—Edward Lauterbach, Abraham Gruber, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Frank S. Witherbee, who left yesterday noon. P. Bradley Strong, the son of the Mayor, and one of Gen. Porter's aids, is already in Washington.

Of those who are going may be mentioned: Fred S. Gibbs, Cornelius Van Cott, and other leaders in the County Republican organization; District Attorney Olcott, Commissioner C. H. T. Collis, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, John R. Van Wormer, Gen. Thomas L. James, William Brookfield of the McKinley League, and the following members of the same organization: C. H. Southworth, Theodore Ruhl, James McMurray, George J. Murray, Charles Murray, L. H. Jerome, William F. Daly, Edward Conway, William H. Huber, Henry Platt, Thomas Harrington, Henry C. Piercy, Henry Altmaier, George Mabraison, and Edward Zimmerman. The members of the McKinley League will not go in a body, and will take no part in the parade. George C. Austin, Senator John Ford, Assemblyman Samuel B. French, and C. C. Shayne will also be present.

Wall Street will be represented by a large contingent, in which, besides Gen. Samuel Thomas and J. Pierpont Morgan, who are already in Washington, there will be several members of the Stock and other Exchanges; H. L. Horton, E. O. Leech of the National Union Bank, and John G. Moore of Moore & Scheen.

A number of society people will make their usual visit to the capital for the inauguration festivities. Among them will be Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Kirkland, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins.

Mayor William L. Strong said yesterday that he would not go to the inauguration because of an attack of his old enemy, the gout.

Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and his wife, left the city yesterday on their way to Thomasville, Ga., where Mr. Hackett will try to regain his health. He did not expect to stop over in Washington, although he may decide to do so.

The Governor's party, consisting of Gov. Black, Adjutant General Tillinghast, and the military staff, together with most of the State officers, will not come through this city, but will go to Washington via the West Shore Railway and Jersey City. The special train will reach that city at 3 P. M. to-day and will leave for Washington at 3:25. The Governor's headquarters in the capital will be at the Hotel Cochran, Fourteenth and K Streets, Northwest.

Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson, who was in the city yesterday, said that he had just left Washington, and that there is a general feeling there that the ceremonies will not be on so grand a scale as some that have preceded them.

Gen. Anson G. McCook will not attend the inauguration ceremonies. It will be the first inauguration in which he has not taken part for the last twelve years. As Secretary of the Senate, he escorted to the desk the President of the Senate on the installation Vice Presidents Hendricks, Morton, and Stevenson; but in the recent political upheaval he was thrown out, and a Confederate soldier elected in his place. When asked yesterday if he would go to Washington, he said: "No, I shall not go; I have no desire to go."

New York Detectives There.

Capt. O'Brien received a message Sunday from Major Moore, Chief of Police of Washington, asking him to send a few of his detectives to Washington to look out for New York "crooks" during the inauguration ceremonies. Capt. O'Brien detailed Detectives McCauley, McManus, Holland, Rynders, Reap, and Kelly for this duty. They left for Washington yesterday morning, and will remain at the capital until next Friday.

ARTHUR WHITE'S FAILURE.

His Father, Deacon White, Says Wall Street Loses Nothing.

The inability of Arthur White, son of Deacon S. V. White, to meet his business obligations was announced from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon by President Francis L. Eames.

Deacon White made the following statement in regard to his son's business misfortune: "Arthur White has not given attention to his Stock Exchange business for several months. His failure was caused entirely from losses in outside ventures. He had no deposits and no outstanding contracts, and nobody in Wall Street loses anything by him."

Arthur White's offices adjoined those of his father, at 7 Wall Street. His suspension was due to small obligations which he carried since the failure of S. V. White & Co., of which firm he was a member, Sept. 22, 1891. This disaster was a gigantic one, and came of speculation in September corn. The assignee was Charles W. Gould, and the amount involved was about $2,000,000. Deacon White had then as many friends as he now has, and they and the Street were delighted when he weathered adversity. His son may soon be able to retrieve his ill fortune.

Pastor Egbert Wants to Resign.

The Rev. J. C. Egbert, who has been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of West Hoboken since 1855, tendered his resignation at the close of Sunday night's services. He said he was too old to attend to the duties of the position. When he took charge of the church it had only eleven members. It now has nearly a thousand. Pastor Egbert's resignation will be considered by the Board of Elders at the next stated meeting. Levi A. Farr, one of the Trustees, said yesterday that Pastor Egbert's resignation would not be accepted, but he would be made pastor emeritus.

LEGAL NOTES.

A TRUST DEED DECLARED IRREVOCABLE.—An action brought by Gertrude C. Kearney and her two sons, Robert and Henry S. Kearney, to set aside a trust deed executed by them in 1889, was yesterday dismissed by Justice Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Special Term. The property conveyed in trust was derived from devices under the will of Phillip R. Kearney, which was probated in 1889, and that of his son, Henry C. Kearney, who was the husband of Gertrude C. Kearney, and the father of the other two plaintiffs. At the time the trust deed was executed, the two sons desired to put their interests in the estate, beyond their reach, to prevent it from being squandered, and for that purpose conveyed the property, jointly with Mrs. Kearney, to Pierre W. Wildey, upon the trust that he should pay the income to their mother during her life. The son Robert married when about eighteen years old, and Henry when about twenty-one years old. Robert subsequently secured the annulment of his marriage, and Henry's wife obtained a divorce from him. Neither was considered capable of properly managing his affairs. When the deed was executed, the young men and their mother were living in fine style, with Philip R. Kearney's widow, at 33 Madison Avenue. Since the death of the grandmother, they have been dependent on the income of the trust fund, amounting to about $2,000 annually, and assistance from their friends. It was shown before the referee, by whom the case was tried, that the income was insufficient for their proper support, as neither of the sons was educated for business or a profession. Mrs. Kearney asked that Mr. Wildey be directed to pay over to her $20,000 of the $65,000 in his hands, in order that she might use it for her own support and that of her sons. Justice Lawrence upholds the decision of the referee, that the trust deed cannot be modified or set aside, although he regards the case as undoubtedly a hard one, there being no power of revocation reserved in the deed, which was the deliberate, free, voluntary, and well-considered act of each of the plaintiffs, without any fraud or deceit.

***

THE COLLISION CLEARLY THE FAULT OF ONE VESSEL.—A proceeding by the Compania Transatlantica, to limit the liability of the company, owner of the steamship Mexico, for damages occasioned by a collision between her and the steamer Nansemond off the coast of Venezuela, through which the Nansemond and her cargo became a total loss and her master and others of her crew were drowned, has been decided by Justice Brown, in the United States District Court. It appeared that the Nansemond, on a course N. N. E., crossed, from port to starboard, the course of the Mexico, bound N. 70 degrees W., at least a half mile or a mile away, and brought the lights green against green. The Nansemond then "ported a little," "ported a little more," and when several points on the Mexico's starboard bow, less than a minute before collision, "hard a ported," showing her red light, and soon collided with the Mexico's starboard side. Justice Brown holds that the Nansemond was in fault for porting when the vessels were green to green, her last order being one of extreme recklessness; that it was a gross fault that the Nansemond had the reversing gear of her engines clamped fast to the rock arm, so that from one to five minutes was required to release it after notice to reverse, so that the master's signal to reverse his engine could not be obeyed. The court holds, further, that the fact that on seeing the green light of the Nansemond suddenly change to red off the starboard bow, and less than a minute before collision, the Mexico hard starboarded and kept on at full speed, as the only chance of avoiding collision, did not put her in fault for the result, whether the course taken was actually the best possible or not, as the situation was in extremis, caused by the faults of the Nansemond.

***

MISTAKE AS TO AGE IN INSURANCE APPLICATION.—In affirming a judgment secured by Annie Singleton against the Prudential Insurance Company of America, the Third Appellate Division holds, in an opinion by Justice Landon, that, where a policy of insurance provides that "in case the age of the insured shall have been understated by mistake, the sum insured will be reduced to the amount the premium would pay for at the true age," a mistaken understatement of his age by the insured is not a fatal breach of a clause of the policy making his answers warranties. The Court also held that misstatements written by an insurance agent in an application for insurance, not read over to the insured, and known to such agent to be incorrect, and erroneous answers, made by the insured on, an examination by a physician, also known to the insurance agent to be erroneous, especially where there is evidence tending to show a ratification of the policy in connection with the receipt of the premium thereon paid by a third person to whom it had been assigned, afford no sufficient ground for the company's refusing to pay the policy.

***

THE JURY THE FINAL ARBITERS OF FACTS.—In the Supreme Court in Tioga County, a suit brought by William E. Dorwin and Charles A. Burr against John B. Westbrook, to set aside certain releases claimed to have been fraudulently procured by defendant, was tried three times, and each time the jury found for the plaintiff. The judgment was twice set aside on appeal, upon the ground that the verdict was contrary to the weight of evidence. The judgment given on the third trial has now been affirmed by the third Appellate Division, the Court saying that, although it may consider the last verdict to be also contrary to the weight of evidence, it will allow it to stand. Justice Landon, giving the opinion, says: "As the jury are the final arbiters of the facts, the Court must, after affording them reasonable opportunities to compare their own opinions of the facts with those held by the Appellate Court, finally accept the judgment of the jury. It may be, as was once remarked by a learned Judge, that 'the correctness of judicial opinions on mere questions of fact may well be distrusted, when we find them confessedly opposed to the common sense of mankind.'" Justice Merwin dissented.

***

PUNISHMENT FOR CONTEMPT IN SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.—Timothy A. Clifford, for failing to appear, as required by an order in proceedings supplementary to execution upon a judgment secured against him by Charles A. Devereux, in Saratoga County, was convicted of contempt of court and fined the amount of the judgment. The Third Appellate Division has reversed the order, holding, by Justice Landon, that, though the conviction for contempt was proper, where there was no proof that the disobedience occasioned any actual loss or injury to the party who instituted the proceedings, beyond the costs and expenses of the proceedings to punish him, the fine to the amount of the judgment was improper.

***

ACTION FOR AN ESCAPE.—Fred D. Berry sued Edward F. Rowley, Sheriff of Franklin County, to recover damages for the escape of a judgment debtor committed to his custody. The Sheriff's answer, which admitted that he permitted the escape without the consent of the plaintiff, was on the trial allowed to be amended by adding "that the said pretended escape was with the full knowledge and consent of the plaintiff and his agents, and was induced by the trick and fraud of the plaintiff." A judgment in favor of the defendant was reversed by the Third Appellate Division, Justice Landon giving the opinion, upon the ground that, notwithstanding the fact that the allegations thus added to the complaint were found by the jury to be true, the defendant was not entitled to have judgment directed in his favor, because the additional allegations did not deny the charge in the complaint. An inconsistent version of the transaction was not a denial of it. Justices Herrick and Putnam dissented.

***

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Shooting live doves released from traps as a matter of amusement, although those that are killed outright or afterward captured and killed are used as food, is held, in Waters vs. People, (Col.,) 33 L. R. A., 836, to be within the prohibition of Mills's Anno. Stat., Sections 104 and 117, against torturing, tormenting, or needlessly mutilating or killing animals or causing them unnecessary or unjustifiable pain or suffering.

PLANS OF THE UNIVERSITIES

Columbia Will Begin Sessions in October in Buildings on the New Site.

THE TRUSTEES SO DECIDE.

An Appropriation and Plans Made for the Removal—The Structures to be Occupied—The Gymnasium and South Court to be Ready in Time.

When the sessions of Columbia University are opened on the first Monday of October next, the students will assemble in the new halls on Morningside Heights. This decision was first officially announced at the meeting of the Trustees yesterday. They made an appropriation for the expenses of the removal and laid out their plans to accomplish the task.

The buildings to be occupied there are Schermerhorn Hall and the Physics Building, Havemeyer Hall and the Chemistry Building, the Gymnasium Building, the old Bloomingdale Pavilion and the Macy villa, the last two mentioned to be used temporarily for the college proper. All the other structures, except the gymnasium, are practically completed now. Their interior is all that remains to be finished. Secretary John B. Pine announced that the contract for the immediate erection of the gymnasium had been awarded to Norcross Brothers.

He also stated that the new south court would be completed in time for the opening. Norcross Brothers have secured the contract for this piece of work also. It will cost about $125,000, of which $25,000 will be given by an alumnus whose name is withheld. The court will be built on the lines of the Italian Renaissance, as described in THE NEW YORK TIMES over a month ago.

A committee of the Trustees appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Governing Boards of St. Luke's Hospital, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the Teachers College, and the New York Academy of Design reported that it was the unanimous opinion of all these institutions that the plot of ground on which they stand shall hereafter be officially known as Morningside Heights.

Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology; George F. Canfield, Professor of Law; Thomas Scott Fiske, Adjunct Professor of Mathematics, and Harold Jacoby, Adjunct Professor of Astronomy were reappointed to fill their present positions. Charles Knapp, as an assistant in Latin; S. A. Jaffé, as an assistant in mathematics, and Bashford Dean, as a lecturer in zoology, were newly assigned. The work of Prof. Eggleston, who recently resigned as the head of the department of metallurgy and mineralogy, will be carried on during the remainder of the term by Prof. H. M. Howe of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a recognized authority on iron and steel, and W. B. Devereux, a well-known lecturer on gold and silver and a former assistant of Prof. Eggleston. Mr. Devereux has just returned from active practice in the Colorado mines.

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Now Merged in the University of the City of New York.

A combination long contemplated between the University of the City of New York and the University Medical School was effected yesterday. The title to the Medical School property was formally transferred to the Council of the university. This gives it absolute jurisdiction over the Medical School and completely amalgamates it as a department of the university.

The meeting of the council yesterday had a larger attendance than at any one for twelve years. Chancellor MacCracken presided. It was announced that the eight trustees of the medical school were unanimous in the agreement to transfer it to the university, and the deed for the property was presented to the council.

The University Medical School was established in 1841, and is one of the old medical institutions of the country. The property, situated on East Twenty-sixth Street, is complete in every particulaar, and in the course are embraced eighteen departments. The value of the buildings is estimated at $300,000, which, with an endowment fund of $100,000, makes the value of the gift amount to $400,000. The medical school for many years has been practically under the jurisdiction of the University Council. It has been directly under the control of a Board of Trustees, but their action has been subject to the supervision of the council. The trustees consisted of five professors and seven lay members. They were Profs. Charles Inslee Pardee, William H. Thomson, William M. Polk, Lewis A. Stimson, and Rudolph A. Witthaus, and D. Willis James, Francis Lynde Stetson, and C. E. Miller. In 1893 an amendment was secured to the charter of the medical school by which the trustees were empowered to transfer the school. The action yesterday was the result of the negotiations since then.

After the meeting Chancellor MacCracken said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that the action was merely carrying out the plan of Prof. Alfred Loomis and Prof. Valentine Mott. "The idea," he said, "is to put the school on a par with any medical school in the world, because now it will share fully all the privileges of the university itself. We have heretofore made the course equal in standard and length to any, and we intend to keep it so. No changes in the faculty of the Medical School are contemplated at the present time, and I do not know that any will be made."

Dr. McCracken added that, in addition to the Medical School transfer, the Council had made Prof. C. B. Brush emeritus professor of engineering, a leave of absence had been given to Dr. Gustav Schuler, Professor of Latin, and the organization of an administrative senate had been considered.

It was also announced that plans were submitted by McKim, Mead & White for the erection of a five-story brick-and-stone library building on the grounds of the university, fronting on Sedgwick Avenue at University Heights. The building will cost $350,000.

DUC DE MORNY IN NEW YORK.

Will Probably Make a Visit to Canada and the West.

The Duc and Duchesse de Morny are visiting this country, and are now at the Waldorf Hotel. They will make a tour in Canada and, possibly, in the Western States, before returning. The Duc declined to answer directly any questions about the object of his visit to America.

"I am here," he said, with characteristic French lightness, "and I do not know anything else. Isn't that enough for the moment? We may go to Canada. We may go elsewhere. We shall see. As to business, I haven't a thought of that."

They are keeping very closely to their rooms, and seem to be determined to have as quiet a stay in New York as may be possible.

The Duc is the present bearer of the title conferred on his father in 1862 by the Emperor Louis Napoleon. He is said to have inherited all of his father's tastes for setting queer fashions and in engineering hazardous speculations.

FELDHEIM PLEADED GUILTY.

He Was Caught Trying to Defraud Insurance Men.

Otto C. Feldheim, a button and fancy goods dealer of 621 Broadway, pleaded guilty before Justice Giegerich yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court to the charge of having presented fraudulent claims to fire insurance companies.

Feldheim was arrested last August. He had presented a claim for $11,990 for damage done by a fire in his store on April 22 last. The insurance companies found that Feldheim's stock was not worth the sum for which it was insured.

Lawyer Abraham Levy asked leniency for Feldheim on the ground that he had not received the insurance money, and that he had already been imprisoned for six months. Justice Giegerich suspended sentence.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ELEGANT BEDROOM DESIGNS.

1 Mahogany Twin Suit, 4 pieces, reduced from $208.00 to $180.00.

1 Mahogany Suit, 3 pieces, reduced from $182.00 to $165.00.

1 Mahogany Suit, 2 pieces, reduced from $47.00 to $43.00.

Many other styles equally low priced.

If you would know how wonderfully rich in color mahogany bedroom furniture can be see our designs.

Whatever your fancy is it can be satisfied at lower prices than you think possible if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

AN ENOCH ARDEN IN COLOR.

Holloway Reappeared Six Months After His Wife Had Collected Insurance on His Life.

William Henry Holloway, ragged and homesick, turned up at his home late Sunday night, to learn that the Coroners' office had him recorded as dead, that a body supposed to be his had been buried in Evergreen Cemetery, and that his wife had collected the insurance on his life.

Holloway and his wife, who are middle-aged negroes, lived with their eight children in a ramshackle tenement, at 756 Greenwich Street. One day last June Holloway left his home, saying he was going to seek work. As he did not return, Mrs. Holloway notified the police and the hospitals. Some days later a body was found near Pier 3 North River, and it was identified positively as that of Holloway.

Holloway carried $491 insurance in the Metropolitan and Prudential Companies, and when the certificate of death was presented there was no hesitancy about its payment.

It was about 11 o'clock at night when Holloway, shamefaced and very dubious as to the reception he would meet, knocked at his wife's door. She could not believe it was her husband, and it was a long time before he was admitted. Even then she seemed to doubt if he was really alive. He said he had been wandering in the South.

Mrs. Holloway had the death record changed yesterday, and went from the Coroners' office to the various insurance offices. When seen last night, she said, wearily:

"I been repo'tin' till I'm jess plum wo'n out, an' I jess ain' got no mo' to repo't."

NO INSURANCE TRUST.

Fire Underwriters Will Oppose the Insurance Investment Bills.

A meeting of the Law Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters was held in the office of the board, Mutual Life Insurance Building, yesterday, for the purpose of discussing the proposed legislation regarding investments of insurance companies. Harold Herrick, President of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, is Chairman of the committee, and he said after the meeting that a unanimous determination had been reached to send counsel to Albany to argue before the legislative committees in opposition to the proposed measure.

"The bills which have been introduced in the Senate and in the Assembly," said Mr. Herrick, "propose to amend existing laws so that any one insurance company may invest in, or loan upon, the stock of other insurance companies which do not carry on the same kind of insurance business. Such a provision of law would practically upset the fundamental principle that an insurance company shall do only one kind of business. If the door is opened to the investment by one company in the stocks of other companies, what is to prevent a big and rich insurance corporation from acquiring a majority of the stocks,—and thereby the control—of half a dozen smaller insurance companies in different lines of business. For instance, we might have the interesting spectacle of a life insurance company controlling the stock of a fire insurance company, and a marine and a burglar insurance company as well.

"All of the insurance men, so far as I have heard, are opposed to these bills, and we shall do all that we can do legitimately to kill them. I have not yet learned where or how the bills originated. They are certainly pernicious and dangerous to the general public."

A petition is in circulation among the insurance men of this city asking the Senate and Assembly Committees on Insurance to fix a date for a hearing on these measures. The only argument thus far advanced in favor of the bill is that an outlet is needed for the surplus funds of prosperous insurance companies. Certain corporations, it is said, find it very difficult to invest their funds.

GEORGE KEMP TO BE SUED,

Complaint of the Owner of a Villa in Buda-Pesth.

George Kemp, a wealthy young clubman of this city, is about to be sued for the recovery of rent for a villa used by him while in Buda-Pesth last Summer. The news of the proceedings became public yesterday upon the receipt at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate of a letter from Mme. H. Schmitt-Ordody of Buda-Pesth.

Mme. Ordody asserts that she rented her villa for the months of July, August, and September to Mr. Kemp for 1,900 florins, or about $700. Six hundred florins is the amount still due her, and this sum she seeks to recover by suit in this country. The Consulate turned the letter over to the law firm of Mashbir & Cukor, attorneys for the Consulate. In the letter was a sum of money equivalent to 60 cents, which was at first supposed to be meant for a retaining fee, but Mr. Mashbir exploded this idea later by saying that a legal paper in Austria costs a certain amount of duty, and that Mme. Ordody probably had this fact in mind when she forwarded her papers. "Besides," added Mr. Mashbir, "wealthy people over there are never asked to give a retaining fee. Mme. Ordody is very wealthy—in fact, she is the Mrs. Astor of Buda-Pesth."

Mr. Kemp is a member of half a dozen of the swell clubs of the metropolis. George Kemp, Sr., now dead, was at one time connected with the drug firm of Lamman & Kemp, at 68 William Street. Young Mr. Kemp was also connected with the house. When the elder Mr. Kemp died, he left a large fortune to his son. For about a year Mr. Kemp has been traveling and sight-seeing on the other side. He is now supposed to be in Russia. Friends of his said yesterday that there must be some misunderstanding in the matter, for they declared he would be the last man to defraud anyone.

North German Lloyd's Officers.

The coming out of the North German Lloyd Company's new steamship, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the largest vessel afloat, and now nearing completion, will bring a change in the assignment of officers. Capt. Engelbart, now on the Prinz Heinrich, will be her commander, and Chief Officer Weyer, for many years on the Havel, will occupy the same position on the new boat. C. Baum, who celebrated his two hundredth round trip as chief engineer in the company's service some time ago, will be chief engineer. Capt. L. Stoermer of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. is to have the command of the Kaiser Friederich, now being built.

Our stores are filled with new, attractive suits and overcoats for Spring and Summer, but don't let that attraction make you lose sight of the bargains already advertised.

Spring sack suits, single and double-breasted; cutaways with and without flap pockets—$12; young men's sizes, $10.

Were $14 to $28 last Spring.

Spring overcoats—blacks, browns, tans, and gray; silk-lined $15; young men's sizes, $12.

Were $25, $28, and $30 last Spring.

Serge-lined, $10; young men's sizes, $8.

Were $15 to $22 last Spring.

And the Winter stock is still on sale with bargains in suits and overcoats.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SOROSIS HEARS REPROOF

Mrs. Helmuth, Retiring from the Presidency, Gives Motherly Advice to Use Better Manners.

ANNUAL ELEC